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ART. I.—OLD CHURCHES, MINISTERS, AND FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA.*

THIS is a work of sterling worth. Though not the best history of Virginia, it is the best book that has been written on that history. Its laborious exploration and exposition of the inmost recesses of society, and its fullness and minuteness of detail, present to us a *tableau vivant* of our ancestry: their manners and customs, their virtues and vices, their perils, privations, and sufferings, and the patience, energy, enterprise, and, above all, the Christian faith and fortitude that enabled them to encounter and overcome the multitudinous difficulties of their early colonial circumstances.

"History can only take things in the gross." It gives account only of the abnormal and exceptional among events and among men; of battles and sieges, of usurpations and revolutions, of blood and slaughter, of heroes, statesmen, popes, and kings. These latter, too, are not presented to us in undress, as mere men, but brought forth for stage effect, surrounded with all the pomp and circumstance of state, or the still more imposing and deceptive panoply of war. Said the Marquis Turenne: "No man is a hero to his *valet-de-chambre*." It were well that all histories were written by Boswells, or *valets-de-chambre*; for then, although we might have no picture of men and society in their ordinary and normal state, yet the denuded heroes of the drama would afford us specimens from which we might safely infer the characteristics and condition of their humbler cotemporaries; for kings, popes, and emperors, are neither more nor less than men.

* Review of Bishop Meade's work.

The Bishop gives us no account of heroes or of wars, except to throw light on the religious aspect of the times, or to preserve the continuity of his narrative. He delights to dwell on pious characters; yet, when piety inspires the heart of patriotism and nerves the arm of war, his delight is surely heightened. Had he merged into manhood mid the clangor of arms and of hostile invasion, he would certainly have been a soldier, but as certainly a Christian soldier; for he is, by inheritance, by education, and by early conviction, a Christian. His father was aid to General Washington, and became reduced in circumstances by neglecting his private affairs and sacrificing his time and energies to the service of his country. His distinguished connection, General Nelson, made greater pecuniary sacrifices to advance the cause of the Revolution than, probably, any other man in the commonwealth. The Bishop is, then, by birth and connection, associated with war, and no doubt feels a deep interest in its eventful and thrilling details; yet it is only such wars as his father, and Nelson, and Washington were engaged in, that enlist his feelings, excite his admiration, or command his approval.

Wars such as these, in which the Christian need not be ashamed to partake, are beautifully contrasted with mere ordinary wars of conquest, by Lord Byron, in the following lines, which we quote, as well on account of the beautiful compliment paid to Washington, as for the implied compliment to all our Revolutionary patriots, among whom were the Meades and Nelsons:

"History can only take things in the gross;
But could we know them in detail, perchance
In balancing the profit and the loss,
War's merit it by no means might enhance,
To waste so much gold for a little dross,
As hath been done, mere conquest to advance.
The drying up a single tear has more
Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore.

"And why? because it brings self-approbation;
Whereas the other, after all its glare,
Shouts, bridges, arches, pensions from a nation—
Which (it may be) has not much left to spare—
A higher title, or a loftier station,
Though they may make Corruption gape or stare,
Yet, in the end, except in Freedom's battles,
Are nothing but a child of Murder's rattles.

"And such they are—and such they will be found.
Not so Leonidas and Washington,
Whose every battle-field is holy ground,
Which breathes of nations saved, not worlds undone.
How sweetly on the ear such echoes sound!
While the mere victors may appal or stun
The servile and the vain, such names will be
A watchword till the future shall be free."

The military spirit, which even invaded the pulpit, is happily illustrated by an anecdote which the author relates of General Muhlenburg. The General had, when a youth at a German University, struck a tutor, fled from school, joined a regiment of dragoons, distinguished himself by his bold and daring deportment, and was finally relieved from his situation by a British officer, who brought him over to Virginia to his parents. Here he studied divinity, and became a minister in the Episcopal Church. But his military-ardor and warlike propensities were not extinct, as the following anecdote will show :

"With Washington and Henry he was soon on terms of personal intimacy, for in June, 1774, he was with them in the House of Burgesses, being sent as a representative by the people of his county. This friendship had afterward much weight in determining Mr. Muhlenburg to enter the army. Dunmore county, afterward Shenandoah, under the controlling influence of Mr. Muhlenburg, was one of the first to step forward in opposition to British oppression. At the first meeting of its citizens, he was chosen moderator, and one of the committee of correspondence. Although still a minister, he was sent to the House of Burgesses and Convention, again and again, and with all his zeal supported Mr. Henry in the boldest measures he proposed. His character became so well known, that in 1775 he was elected colonel of the 8th regiment, without any other knowledge of military matters than he had acquired when a truant youth in Germany. Washington and Henry both urged his appointment, for they had no doubt seen in which direction his talents moved. His was the first regiment completed on the field. His biographer endorses the tradition of his last sermon, which concluded with the words that there was 'a time for all things, a time to fight, and that time had now come.' The sermon finished, he pronounced the benediction. A breathless silence brooded over the congregation. Deliberately pulling off the gown that had thus far covered his martial figure, he stood before them a girded warrior, and descending from the pulpit, ordered the drums at the church-door to beat for recruits."—(Vol. ii., p. 314.)

One of the great merits of the work is its entire freedom from sectarian acrimony. The pious author evinces as much gratification at the advance of vital religion when proceeding from the exertions of other sects, as if occasioned by his own church. Indeed, while he records only the good deeds of dissenters, he is unsparing in his censures on the conduct and preaching of a multitude of worthless, and often dissipated ministers, who had crept into the Episcopal Church before and about the time of the Revolution. Nor does his charity extend to all modes of dissent. For Unitarians, Universalists, and such like, he has no feeling of fellowship, no words of apology. He obviously considers them most pernicious schismatics—rather to be classed with infidels than embraced within the fold of orthodox Christianity.

The Bishop's love of genealogical research, and his respect for ancestry, are valuable and laudable traits of character. The fifth commandment is : "Honor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy

God giveth thee." And, again, we are warned that "the sins of the fathers shall be visited on the children even to the third and fourth generation." These texts contain sufficient scriptural authority and justification for the reverend author's labors. But, besides, the government of the Jews was theocratic, and in pursuance of Divine directions, they kept both public and private family genealogies. The term "genealogy" meant history, in the Hebrew language, and continues to have the same meaning in part of Western Asia. It certainly is a most important part of history, as the book we are reviewing would alone suffice to prove. St. Matthew terms his gospel the "generation" or "genealogy" of Jesus Christ, meaning the history of Christ. The Scotch, a people as moral and enlightened as any of the present day, are exceedingly careful in preserving genealogies, and in tracing kinship. It greatly increases their circles of domestic affection, strengthens that affection, binds kindred together, and makes them ready to aid and assist each other in poverty and misfortune. It has no bad effects, for Scotchmen, though possessing due pride and self-respect, are not aristocratic in feeling or deportment. Parvenues find it convenient and economical to cut country cousins, and therefore declaim against family. To acknowledge our kin is as often the exercise of humility as the gratification of pride. Besides, in tracing titles to property great difficulties often occur from the want of proof of descent or relationship. The Bishop's book will frequently be used in courts of justice to supply those defects of proof in making out the chain of titles, which silly prejudices against ancestral records and recollections have occasioned in our country. Counties, States, and nations, are but collections of families, and he only is the true historian who writes the history of those families. The domestic circle has fewer guards around it than in ancient times. The head of the family possesses unlimited power. He is often deficient in temper, in wisdom, in morals, and in religion, for the despotism which he wields. He rears his family in ignorance, corrupts them by his example, and oppresses them by his tyrannical rule; yet there is neither law, nor point, nor censor, to check or correct his misrule. Reformation has discovered that kings may do wrong, and that popes are not infallible; but reformation has done but half its work, while it leaves the "right divine to govern wrong" to every worthless husband, and transfers the attribute of infallibility from the Vatican to the cottage. Corrupt, ignorant, or religious families make, in the aggregate, a corrupt, ignorant, and irreligious nation. No political regimen can heal the moral diseases, nor remedy the intellectual de-

fects contracted from evil examples, bad associations, and vicious training in the domestic circle.

The want of some family supervision and control from without, is a crying defect in modern social organization. Writing the histories of families will do something toward correcting this evil, by the incentive which it holds out to virtuous exertion and moral and religious deportment. But the strongest argument in favor of writing family histories, is its conservative effect. Isolated individuals, living in a country to which they have no ties of blood, connection, friendship, or property, can have, in the general, little attachment to their country or its institutions, for "all the world's the same to them." But those who are attached to their country by extensive relationship and connection, by numerous friendships, by ownership of the soil, and by historical or traditional association, must be unnatural in their feelings, temper and disposition, if they do not love their country, and oppose any political or social revolutions, that might involve family, relatives, connections, friends, and property, in ruin. The people of the Southwestern States are descended from those of the South Atlantic States. They are more bound together by strong ties of kindred and affection. Such books as the Bishop's will preserve those ties in all their present strength, and go far to continue and perpetuate that political union among us which is indispensable to our liberty, security, and independence. May many such books as our author's be written, to show that we of the South are one people in blood, in sentiment, in thought, in social organization, and in political interests and institutions.

The author's doctrines on the subject of slavery are entirely satisfactory. He holds that the introduction and continuance of African slavery are providential arrangements. He says: "He who drove out the Canaanites and gave their land to Israel for a possession, has been pleased to drive out the Indians from Virginia and give it to white men, and to the most amiable race of savages which I believe exists upon the earth, and which is far more ready to receive the gospel than the ferocious Indian." He favors the extension of slave territory in order to better the condition of slave as well as master. He says that all attempts to better their condition have hitherto failed, and that "we should legislate for them as a people in bondage, and who may long continue so."

The Bishop himself emancipated his slaves under favorable circumstances; sent them to Ohio, making good provision for them; yet his experiment, like all others of the kind, eventuated in failure. He adds: "While we admit and maintain that

slavery has its evils, we must also affirm that some of the finest traits in the character of man are to be found in active exercise in connection with it. The very dependence of the slave upon the master is a continual appeal to his justice and humanity, and the relation between them is generally a very different thing from what it is believed to be by many who have no opportunity of forming a correct estimate of the same. If the evil passions are sometimes brought into exercise, the milder virtues are much more often drawn forth. If there be less of bodily labor, there is more of mental culture among those who are not obliged 'to hold the plow;' and thus it is that, among the upper classes, there is far more of academic and collegiate education in Virginia than in any other State of the Union, and the whole South and West have felt, and do feel, the effects of it."

The author gives graphic descriptions of many instances of kindly and familiar deportment of Virginia ladies toward their domestic servants, their participating in, while superintending their labors, and their attention to the moral and religious culture of their slaves. These are not exceptional instances, but faithful pictures of the ordinary conduct of Virginia mothers and their daughters. Roman matrons were not more industrious than Virginia ladies. They are continually engaged in knitting, sewing, attending to their flower and vegetable gardens, seeing to their fowl-yards, superintending the housework, and visiting and taking care of the sick, the infant and the aged slaves; while their daughters on the Sabbath very often spend part of the day in teaching Bible lessons to the young servants, and also in teaching them to read. A few giddy, thoughtless married ladies may neglect their domestic duties, and dissipate their time in visiting, receiving visits, and attention to mere ostentation in dress, furniture, and equipage; but these latter do not belong to Bishop Meade's "Families of Virginia." Southern ladies do not usually scrub and scour, cook, wash, and milk the cows; but they are, nevertheless, as usefully and assiduously employed as those who, for want of slaves, are compelled to fulfil these offices. The Bishop displays not only a want of gallantry, but, it seems to us, an ignorance of the character of the ladies of the present day, when he *intimates* that they have fallen off from the industrious habits of their ancestry. In speaking of Mrs. Thompson Mason, who was coeval with the Revolution, he says: "She was one of those old-fashioned Virginia ladies who, like Mrs. General Washington, and Solomon's model of a lady, not only superintended the labors of her servants, but worked with her own hands."

The mere recapitulation of the various matters contained in the two large volumes we are reviewing, would extend this article to too great length, and we, therefore, adopt the imperfect summary in the modest preface, as the best and most concise description of the work. The reader will find much more interesting matter in the book than the preface will lead him to expect.

"In the fall of 1855, the author being solicited to furnish some personal reminiscences of the Episcopal Church, in Virginia, promised two articles to one of our quarterly reviews, which have most unexpectedly grown into two octavo volumes. He was led into this enlargement by the further solicitation of friends, that he would extend his inquiries into former times, and by the discovery that there were materials, not yet lost to history, of which good use might be made. Besides the recovery of many old vestry books, or fragments thereof, supposed to have been lost, he has, either by his own researches or those of friends, found interesting materials for his work in many of the old records of the State, which may yet be seen, but often in a mutilated and mouldering condition, in the clerk's offices of various counties. One of these extends back to the year 1832, and refers to acts of a still earlier date, while some approach within a few years of the same. Other documents, of general interest to all, and of special interest to Virginians, and their descendants, wherever found, have been furnished from old family records and papers, never before used, and which must otherwise soon have perished. The author has wandered, and not a little, nor in vain, amidst old churches, or their ruins, and the graveyards around them, and the old family-seats. The accounts of them, and the inscriptions taken from them, form an interesting contribution to Virginia history. For nothing will the descendants of the old families of the State be more thankful, than for the lists of vestry-men, magistrates, and others, which have been gathered from the earliest records, and by means of which the very location of their ancestors may be traced. Nor has the inquiry been limited to the records of our own State and country. The archives of Parliament, and of the Lambeth and Fulham palaces, have, through the kindness and labor of others, furnished many important and deeply interesting, and hitherto unpublished documents belonging to the history of the State and Church of Virginia. I shall not here mention the names of those numerous friends, in Virginia and elsewhere, who have kindly rendered me service in the preparation of this work, as they are referred to in one or more of those places where their contributions are introduced.

"The previous publication in a weekly paper of far the larger part of what is contained in these volumes, has not only obtained very valuable contributions, but secured the correction of some errors into which the author could not but fall, in such a work, so that it is believed no material mistakes now remain. While portions of the book may have less interest for the general reader, being occupied with things belonging especially to the history of Virginia, yet it is to be hoped that even those may be found worthy of perusal, while far the larger part relates to what should be the subject of inquiry to all who wish to be informed on the ecclesiastical history of our country."

Finding many of the Bishop's notices of families, of necessity, meagre and defective, we resolved, in reviewing his work, to endeavor, in a few cases, to supply his defective accounts. We felt great interest and curiosity as to the history of the Lomax and Thornton families, and wrote to Judge Lomax for information. He, very kindly and politely, made the following reply:

FREDERICKSBURG, October 1, 1858.

MR. GEORGE FITZHUGH, Dear Sir:—I was applied to by Bishop Meade, when he was preparing his book respecting the church and the old families of Virginia, for some account of my own family; although it is an ancient family in the colonial settlement, its historical incidents, so far as I could ascertain them by tradition or otherwise, were so little remarkable in their connection with the established church, of which the Bishop was giving the colonial history, that it seemed to me that it would but little aid his purpose to include the Lomax family. You, in the views which you have expressed in your letter, have fallen into some mistakes, as well in regard to that family, as that branch of the Thornton family with which I am connected by marriage, which makes it proper that I should furnish you with a more correct statement.

I send with this letter a statement showing the genealogy of the Lomax family—and hope you will be able to make it out, as I have not time to copy and revise it.

The Tayloe family, from whom we are descended, has already, I believe, been given by Bishop Meade in his book. I know but little of the Thornton family, except as to the progenitors of that branch of the family with which I am connected by intermarrying with the daughter of the late Presly Thornton, formerly of Northumberland-house in Northumberland.

This branch of the family claims descent by intermarriage, at a remote period, from Presly of Northumberland. The Preslys were very early settlers in Virginia, and acquired great wealth, which was transmitted for several generations to their descendants, this branch of the Thorntons, to whom I have alluded. One of these descendants, Col. Presly Thornton, was a gentleman much distinguished in his day for his many virtues, and was a member of the King's Council until his death in 1769. He intermarried with an English lady of good family, by the name of Charlotte Belson, who had been invited to this country by the honorable Col. John Tayloe of Mount Airy, and was adopted into his family as a daughter. This lady, Col. Presly Thornton, who enjoyed a most brotherly intimacy with Col. John Tayloe, took as his second wife, and by her had several sons and daughters. Not many years after Col. Thornton's death in 1769, the loyalty of this lady to her king at "home" was much disturbed at the signs of the times foreshadowing the political change in the relations between the colony and the English government. She, in consequence thereof, shortly before the war, left this country and removed to England with all her children, and among them her three sons, Presly Thornton, John Tayloe, and Charles Wade Thornton. This lady's loyalty was very favorably remunerated after her arrival in England, for she was allowed by the king a pension, and her sons, Presly and Wade, were, while very young, placed in the army, and Tayloe in the navy. It seems that there was an understanding that they should not be employed in service against the colonies. They all three distinguished themselves in the British service: Presly was wounded at the siege of Gibraltar, where he displayed much gallantry; Tayloe was very badly wounded in one of the most desperate naval battles that was ever fought, between an English and a French frigate. In this engagement, the action ceased by the mutual destruction of both ships, and all the men of both sides would have been lost, but for the timely intervention of an approaching English vessel, which rescued from drowning the survivors, who were yet floating upon the waves, among whom was midshipman J. T. Thornton. At a subsequent period, Charles Wade Thornton lost an arm in battle. What battle this was I cannot now say, but I think it was in the West Indies. I do not recollect that the armies of England were ever fighting on the continent during her wars with France, until the disastrous affair at Walcheren, which, if I mistake not, was at a late period, considerably after Wade Thornton lost his arm in battle. What affair was it that proved disastrous to the British arms, under the command of a General Abercrombie? [*Note by Reviewer.*—We have already heard that Gen. C. W. Thornton saved the life of the Duke of York in the Walcheren expedition, and hence (in part), his great popularity at court.]

After the termination of the war between America and England, Presly and Tayloe Thornton returned to this country, leaving the rest of the family in England. Some disquietude being felt under an apprehension that confiscation might lay hands upon Presly's estates, an act was passed by the Virginia legis-

lature in 1783, admitting him to citizenship on taking the oath of allegiance. Soon after which he intermarried with Elizabeth Thornton, daughter of Col. Francis Thornton, of Society Hill, in King George. John T. Thornton died in Northumberland, at a place called Kinnerseley, about 1797, and soon after Presly sold out his Northumberland estate and finally removed to Genesee, in New-York, where he died in 1807. He was appointed captain in what was called John Adams' army in 1798, for repelling the apprehended French invasion, whereof General Washington was the commander-in-chief. There is, in Sparks' Life of Washington, a letter written by Washington to General C. C. Pinkney, which reflects great honor on Capt. Thornton.

The first progenitors of the Lomax family were early settlers in the colony of Virginia. The first of them were probably the Wormleys, from whom, by intermarriage, this family claims descent. For the name of Wormley may be traced back in the records of Virginia, as far as 1642-3, when Christopher Wormley was a councillor, and in 1649 Captain Ralph Wormley was a Burgess from York, and in 1676 a person of the name of Ralph Wormley was a member of the council: and as such, according to colonial practice, designated as "the honorable."

Another progenitor was Sir Thomas Lunsford, knight and baronet. He was one of those who took part with King Charles the First, in the political disturbances in that king's reign, which ended in the execution of the king. In 1641, the king having displaced Sir William Balfour as Lieutenant of the Tower, it is mentioned in the 4th book of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, that Col. Sir Thomas Lunsford was appointed to succeed him in that office. This appointment was greatly obnoxious to Parliament—"and within two or three days, at most, he resigned the place, and the king gave it to Sir John Byron." How long Lunsford remained in England, or when he came to Virginia, is not known. Charles was beheaded the 30th day of January, 1649. On the 24th of October, 1650, we find that Lunsford obtained a patent extending around for five miles (3423 acres,) and encircling Port Tobacco Bay, on the Rappahannock River. He had an only child, Catharine, who intermarried with the "Honorable Ralph Wormley."

Sir Thomas Lunsford is not to be confounded with a brother of his, Colonel Harry Lunsford, who is also mentioned in Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, book vii., who was killed, fighting on the side of Charles, at the battle of Bristol, in 1643. Clarendon describes him as "an officer of extraordinary sobriety, industry and courage." In other memorials of him he is represented as most savagely ferocious and cruel to all who were opposed to the king, and it is to him, and not to Sir Thomas Lunsford, that what is said in Scott's novel of Woodstock about Lunsford, should be understood as having reference.

Sir Thomas resided at Jamestown, and, as appears by a tombstone in the churchyard at Williamsburg, he was interred there, though the date of his death is not mentioned.

The issue of the marriage of Ralph Wormley with Catharine Lunsford was Elizabeth Wormley, and she intermarried with John Lomax in 1703, who was born at North Shields, in 1674-5. John Lomax was the son of John Lomax, a minister of considerable distinction, who died in England in 1694. He was one of that large number of persecuted ministers who were ejected or silenced after the restoration of Charles the Second, for not conforming to the act of uniformity, passed in 1665. He is described by Calamy, in his history of the Ejected or Silenced Ministers, as a Master of Arts of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and "a man of great learning, even in the opinion of Bishop Cosins, and one of singular modesty." And he is represented to have suffered much for his non-conformity in the reign of King Charles, and was miserably harassed, though never imprisoned. He was often forced to leave his family, and not a little exposed in travelling about the country in all weathers; but God still supported him, and his good mother maintained him. Calamy dwells at some length upon the traits of his excellent character for learning and piety, and Christian meekness and benevolence.

John Lomax, who intermarried with Elizabeth Wormley, died at Port Tobacco in 1729, and Elizabeth in 1740. Their only issue was Lunsford Lomax, who was born in 1705, and died at Port Tobacco in 1772. He and his father, John Lomax, were both included in the first Commission of Justices of the Peace, in the establishment of the county of Caroline in 1727, formed from Essex, King and Queen, and King William; and both were on the bench at the first session of the County Court.

Lunsford Lomax, in 1742-43, intermarried with Judith Micou, who was the daughter of Paul Micou, a Huguenot, who had fled from France, to avoid persecution for his religion, to Virginia, and settled in Essex county, at a place on the Rappahannock, still bearing the name of Port Micou.

The only issue of that marriage, who left descendants, were Catharine, who married Dr. James Roy, and Thomas Lomax.

Thomas Lomax was married in 1773, to Ann Corbin Tayloe, the third daughter of the Honorable John Tayloe and Rebecca Plater, daughter of the Honorable George Plater, of Maryland, and sister of Governor George Plater, who died in 1791—or 1792. Thomas Lomax was a member of the council in 1784, with John Marshall and James Monroe, while Benjamin Harrison was governor of the commonwealth; and died in 1811—leaving several children, of whom John T. Lomax, Catharine Lomax and Eleanor Lomax, and Elizabeth M. Hunter, widow of Tallafarro Hunter, are the survivors. Major Mann Page Lomax, who acquired much note in the American army for his military skill and bravery in the war of 1812, and afterward, was one of the issue of this marriage—and John T. Lomax served as a judge in Virginia for some twenty-seven years, until his resignation in 1837.

After the settlement of the ancestors of this family in Virginia, none of them are particularly memorable for their connection with ecclesiastical matters. Their usefulness was cir-

encompassed by their services as vestrymen, burghers, or members of the council. But they all of them held a high rank among the circle of gentlemen, by which the manners and character of Virginians were so highly adorned during their time, and enjoyed the highest respect and esteem of society for their talents and their virtues.

NOTE.—The two pictures now in my possession are pictures of Sir Thomas Lunsford and Col. Harry Lunsford. They are small pictures, smaller than the palm of my hand—painted on metal—and seem to me to have been well painted. I have no tradition or account of who the painter was. The English painters in the time of Charles the First were not, I believe, regarded very highly. Sir Peter Lely, and others, from foreign states, had not then settled in England.

A daughter of Captain Thornton (Charlotte Belson) intermarried with John T. Lomax, afterward one of the commonwealth's judges. A son of Capt. P. Thornton, Arthur W. Thornton, was a captain in the U. S. army in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry upon several occasions. In the history of the war he is several times mentioned with well-merited praise. One occasion, as well as is remembered, was at Lake Champlain (perhaps Ontario), where, with a small company, he battled off an English armed vessel, making an attempt to land; and another, I believe, was at the battle of Williamsburgh, where, by some blunder of an officer who commanded him, he was made to take post with his fieldpiece in a swamp that was inextricable. He afterward died in the service of the United States at Pensacola, about 1835.

Charles Wade Thornton, remaining in England, attained to distinguished honors. He was equerry to the Duke of York (and was, perhaps, at one time equerry to the Prince of Wales). He attained to the rank of Lieut. General and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Lieut. Governor of Hull.

It is not remembered what particular battles he has figured in, or that he was instrumental in saving the Duke of York at Walcheren.

I am, with much regard, your friend,

JNO. TAYLOR LOMAX.

The Bishop gives, in his appendix, a very short account of the Fauntleroy family. Although connected by intermarriage with the family, we regret that we have little acquaintance with its eventful colonial history. The name is, obviously, compounded of the French words "*enfant de le roi*." There are two traditions among its members: one, that they are descended of the French king, John, who was taken prisoner by the Black Prince, and who died in England. The other, that they are descended of King John of England and a French countess. The latter King John had possessions in France, and spent part of his time there. Either tradition may, therefore, be true. We yesterday saw a tiny china cup and saucer, which must be almost as old as the first European use of tea, on which the Fauntleroy coat-of-arms appears—three infants' heads in a field of gold. The same coat-of-arms is found on the plate of the family, which they brought to America more than two centuries ago.

The Ashton family, of King George, is a numerous and very respectable family, extensively connected, and related to very many of the families that the author has noticed. Their first American ancestor was a Captain John Ashton, who had participated in the revolution of Cromwell's day, and although a Cavalier by birth, had taken side with the Roundheads.

Some years since the family in this country learned, from high authority, that there was a large landed estate in England in abeyance for want of an heir, and that the true heir was supposed to be in America. One of the family here, with some trouble, traced his descent back to the original settler, and proved himself to be the true heir. But, lo and behold! after the title was made out, the estate was missing. There was no English Ashton estate in abeyance. The first member of the family mentioned in history was knighted, on the field of Hallidon Hill, for gallant services in that battle. As well as we recollect, the heroine in Scott's novel of Ravenswood is of this family.

The Stuarts, of King George, father and son, of whom the author speaks approvingly, as talented and pious ministers in the darkest days of the church, were of Scotch descent. David Stuart, the father, ancestor of the Stuarts, of King George, Prince William and Fairfax, was from Inverness. He was implicated in the rebellion of 1715, under the lead of the Elder Pretender, the Chevalier St. George. Immediately thereafter he fled to this country. Having lost his property, but being well educated, he undertook to teach school in the family of Mr. Brent, of Richland, Prince William. Mr. Brent had married a Miss Gibbons, sister of Sir John Gibbons, member of Parliament for Middlesex. His wife's sister being at the time on a visit to his house, Stuart became enamored of her, and succeeded in winning her hand. In the meantime, having studied divinity, he proceeded with his bride to England, where he took holy orders. His son, the Rev. William Stuart, was sent by his father to Scotland, about the time of the rebellion under Charles Edward, in 1745—some say for education, others, to watch the course events were taking. The late Dr. David Stuart, of Fairfax, son of Rev. William Stuart, was educated in Scotland, and recognized, we learn, as a cousin of the deposed royal family. Lady Hamilton, a member of the family, presented him with a miniature of the Young Pretender, taken while the Prince was in Edinburgh. This miniature is still preserved in the family. Dr. William Gibbons Stuart, another grandson of the first settler, was also educated in England and Scotland, by his uncle, Sir William Gibbons. He had a brother, the late General Philip Stuart, of Washington, who distinguished himself, while yet a boy, by leading a forlorn hope at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Most of his men were killed, and he shot down, receiving sixteen wounds; he succeeded, however, in dislodging the enemy from an important position. Ex-Senator Henry Stuart Foote, is, by his mother's side, of this family. The tradition is,

that they are descended from an illegitimate brother of Queen Mary. His mother was a Douglass, which makes amends for the bar sinister. The Brent family, of Prince William, was Catholic, and did not come exactly within the scope of the Bishop's work. Few of them remain in Virginia, but wherever living, like the Roanes, the Lees of Stratford and Chantilly, and the Masons of Gunston, they have, in each succeeding generation, been distinguished for talent and high social position.

In giving the history of the Fitzhughs, the author says: "The name is a combination of the two names, Fitz and Hugh. Sometimes the one and sometimes the other would precede, till at length they were united in Fitzhugh." The reverend author is mistaken somewhat in the character and history of the name; although it is quite obvious that he has read, but partly forgotten, the true account of its origin and derivation. "*Fitz*" is the Norman French for "*filis*," son. It is a mere prefix, like the affixes, *son*, in English, *ap*, in Welsh, *O'*, in Irish, and *Mac*, in Scotch and Irish. It was employed to designate individuals, in the middle ages, when there were no surnames. A distinguished Scotch gentleman lately informed us, that Mackay and Fitzhugh were the same name. Mac, son, and Kay, Scotch, for Hugh. Not more strange than that Taliaferro (a cutter or worker of iron) and Smith, should be one name. The family is said, by all English antiquarians, to be Saxon, although the name is Norman. We suspect it is of Danish descent, for their castle was named Ravensworth, and the raven was the standard of the Danes. Besides, William the Conqueror, himself of Danish or Norwegian descent, did not disturb Bardolf, then Lord of Ravensworth, in his vast possessions. It is probable he took part with the Conqueror. Bankes, in his *Dormant and Extinct Baronages*, says: "Bardolf possessed Ravensworth, with divers other lordships, in the time of William the Conqueror." His son, who succeeded him, was named Akaris; then follow, in regular descent, Hervey—Henry—Randolf—Henry—Hugh—and in time of Edward the First, Fitzhugh, which thereafter was adopted as the family, or surname. Other chroniclers give the names as Fitz-Henry, Fitz-Randolf, Fitz-Hervey, &c. No doubt, for distinction's sake, they were often thus called. It is to this latter account to which we presume the author alludes. "*Philos*," in Greek—love—is the root whence "*Fitz*" is derived; in Latin, "*filius*," and in French, "*filis*." In the Russian language it is "*Vitz*." The beautiful Greek name, Demetrius, has been rendered Dimitry, in English, and converted into *Dimmotro-vitz*, in Russian.

Fitzhugh was, no doubt, a very common name eight centuries ago. Two were signers of Magna Charta, and one is found on the Roll of Battle Abbey. Those, we suspect, were Normans, and not relatives of the Ravensworth family. This latter family were leaders in the Crusades, and took an active part on the side of the Lancasters, in the War of the Roses. Lord Henry Fitzhugh, of Ravensworth, married a sister of Warwick, the King-Maker; and Hume mentions him as leader of a rebellion against Edward the Fourth, after Warwick's death. This is the last mention of the name in general history. The direct male line failed in the time of Henry the Eighth, and the estate descended to the Fiennes and Dacres, who had intermarried in the family. Catharine Parr, last wife of Henry the Eighth, was a grand-daughter of the last Lord Fitzhugh. Almost the last Catholic Bishop of London, was John, a son of the same lord. One of the Crusaders of this family built a church at Antioch, and another, Redmond Fitzhugh, was one of the conquerors of Ireland, in the time of Henry the Second. After the extinction of the Ravensworth direct male line, we find the name mentioned by Captain Cook, who was hospitably entertained by the president of the East India Company, at Canton, a Mr. Fitzhugh, and who, we suppose, called a sound near Vancouver's Island in honor of him; for we cannot imagine how else the name Fitzhugh should have been given to that sound. A Miss Emily Fitzhugh, of Southampton, England, in a recent correspondence with Mr. Jno. M. Gordon, of Baltimore, speaks of her father and her great-uncle as having held appointments in China. Her great-uncle is, no doubt, the one mentioned by Captain Cook. She became interested, she says, in her namesakes on this side the Atlantic from conversations with Miss Sedgwick. Miss Sedgwick was only acquainted with the New-York branch of the family, who removed from Virginia to Maryland and thence to New-York. These two sisters of the name, strange to say, intermarried with two distinguished abolitionists (and married well), Hon. Gerrit Smith, and Mr. Birney. This branch of the family is descended from the Masons of Gunston, and inherit much of their military and adventurous spirit. Their ancestor, Col. Wm. Fitzhugh, whose mother was a Mason, was a colonel in the British army at the time of the Revolution. He refused to fight against America, surrendered his commission, and, we believe, was detained as a prisoner during the war. His sons, Peregrine, and William (who afterward removed to New-York), were officers in the American army at the siege of York.

The original settler, William Fitzhugh, was the son of

Henry Fitzhugh, of Bedfordshire, England, who removed to London to practise law. William was his second son. His eldest was named Henry, a captain in the British army, a great drinker, and a great favorite at court in the reign of Charles the Second. William removed to this country about 1670, and in 1673 married a Miss Tucker, of Westmoreland. She had not attained her 11th year at the time of her marriage. Her husband immediately sent her "home" to be educated. Wives were scarce in those days. His son Henry married a Miss Cooke, of Gloster. Her mother, tradition informs us, was one of the hundred girls imported into the colony, soon after Bacon's rebellion.

All the Fitzhughs of America are descended from the William, above mentioned. They are, we presume, the most numerous family, descended from a single original settler, to be found in the Union.

We suppose they are descended from the Barons of Ravensworth, because they have the same coat-of-arms which the first settler brought with him to America, and which he directs his London and Bristol merchants to have engraved on plate, which he ordered; because he called a large estate near Alexandria, Ravensworth, and because the family in England are still connected with the nobility.

In two of the notes to Walter Scott's *Rokeby*, this family is mentioned, and in the poem itself there is the following couplet:

"And peasant hands the tombs o'erthrew
Of Bowes, of Rokeby, and Fitzhugh."

In a note to the "Lord of the Isles," we find Henry Fitzhugh in a list of English Barons taken prisoners by the Scotch at the battle of Bannockburn. This is the Henry Fitzhugh with whom the present surname originated, for he lived under the reign of Edward the First, Second, and Third.

Ravensworth, Bowes, and Rokeby, are still found on ordinary maps of England.

The eldest American male branch of the family has become extinct. Thus William, eldest son of the first settler, who married Miss Lee, had one son, Henry, who married a Miss Carter. He had only one son, William Fitzhugh, of Chatham, who married a Miss Randolph. William, of Chatham, left only one son, the late William H. Fitzhugh of *Fitzhugh*, of Fairfax, who married a Miss Goldsborough, of Maryland, and died childless. The Bishop is descended of this branch of the family. Mrs. Custis, of Arlington, was a sister of Wm. H.

Fitzhugh. She left only a daughter surviving her, who intermarried with Col. Robt. Lee, of the United States army.

The Alexander family, or rather the first American ancestor of the family, settled near Boyd's Hole, in Stafford (now King George county) about 1670. Besides a large estate about Boyd's Hole, the family became possessed of various other large tracts of land; among the rest, of the site of Alexandria, which town was named after them.

They are of the Lord Sterling family, but not the next eldest branch; for the title and estate of that family being in abeyance for want of an heir, one of this Virginia family proceeded to England and laid claim to the estate, but soon discovered that, though related to the last Lord Sterling, he was not his heir. Gustavus Browne Alexander, of King George, now owns a part of the original tract on the Potomac, including Boyd's Hole. The family is numerous, dispersed throughout the South, and everywhere highly respected.

The name Gustavus, is found in the many respectable families in Virginia descended from the Brownes, of Maryland. It is said that a Scotch ancestor of theirs, a soldier of fortune (but not a mere Dalgetty), was a general in the Swedish army, and intermarried with a sister of Gustavus Vasa, and hence the name in this country. This tradition is probable enough, for Gustavus Vasa was, a great part of his life, a mere subject.

There is another tradition in this extensive connection which the Bishop has put to rest, to wit: That the "Fowkes," their ancestors, are descended from Guy Fawkes. The Bishop shows, that the "Fowkes" are an old English family, while Guy Fawkes, we think, was a Spaniard.

But a truce to this "bold, disjointed chat," with which, however, you, Mr. Editor, cannot find fault, for you complain of our penchant for abstruse philosophical speculation, and must bear, with patience, the opposite extreme of narrative garrulity.

To return to the Rev. author's work, we would say, in conclusion, that it is equally remarkable for its variety and amount of matter, and for its general accuracy of detail.

NOTE.—Curious to know more of the the history of the Thornton, Lomax, and Lunsford families, we wrote to Judge Lomax for information, at the same time informing him we should, in a contemplated review of Bishop Meade's work, give such short sketches of those families as we had learned from loose hearsay, unless he corrected our information thus obtained. This elicited the reply which we have inserted as part of our article—except the extracts from the Bishop—the best part of it.

ART. II.—SOMETHING MORE ON NEGROES AND SLAVERY.

WHILE the Northern people—or a portion of them, for we would not do injustice to any one—are so much exercised on the subject of “slavery,” it may not be amiss to inquire what “slavery” is. The question is soon answered, *thinks* almost every one, *without thinking*. But there are some difficulties about defining the term, and then some in its application to the “peculiar institution” of the South. A resort to Webster’s quarto gives us this definition of *slavery*: “Bondage; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another.”

Bondage is a mere synonym of *slavery*, and gives us no explanation of the first term. But take the second definition, “the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another,” and it will be found that, according to this meaning of the term, slavery does not exist in the Southern States. Thus defined, slavery existed in the olden time, and does to this day, in absolute despotisms, where the will of the ruler may take away the life of his subject—but nowhere else. We cannot conceive that bondage to be right, which would give the master power to take away the life of his slave, unless masters were more nearly perfect than they are. We would be as much opposed to slavery, with this prerogative attached to the master, as any one. But although, according to a decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, it is no felony at common law, in that State, to kill a negro slave, yet it is made a felony there by statute, and so we presume in all the Southern States. Therefore there is no such slavery in the Southern States as that defined by Webster.

But although we have not slavery as it is defined by Webster, we have among us what is called slavery. And we wish it borne in mind that the negro slavery in the Southern States is an institution peculiar to those States, and is not to be confounded with the slavery which existed among the Jews, the Greeks, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, or other ancient nations, or which now exists in many barbarous countries, and in some calling themselves civilized, or enlightened. It must not even be confounded with slavery as it exists, or existed, in South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. For among all these people, and in all these countries, the master either had power over the life of his slaves, or it was so great in other respects, that there might be said to be a “state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another.”

The nearest definition of slavery as it exists in the Southern States, is that given by Paley, when he says, “Slavery is the obligation to labor for the benefit of the master, without the

contract or consent of the servant." But even this definition is not altogether applicable to the institution, as it exists among us. For the obligation on the part of the negro to work is not exclusively for the benefit of the master.

In the State of Georgia, which we will take to illustrate the laws of slavery in the Southern States generally, the master has power over the slave—

To command his services at such labor as the master shall designate ;

To confine the slave, and restrain him of his personal liberty ;

To inflict corporeal punishment ;

To sell the slave to another master.

But the slave has the right, under the law—

To cease from labor on the Sabbath ;

To have only reasonable task-work required of him ;

To have of his master food and raiment, in consideration of his services ;

To have this food and raiment after he becomes old and infirm, and unable to labor ;

To have the master restrained in any punishment which may be inflicted upon him, by the fear of fine and imprisonment in the event of cruel treatment ;

To sue for his freedom if illegally held in bondage, and to have jury trial ;

And, in case of a killing on the part of the master, to demand from his grave, through the voice of the law, the life of that master, unless he has committed only justifiable homicide.

These provisions as to master and slave are all expressly laid down in the letter of the statutes of Georgia. And we hesitate not in saying, that her slaves have just as many privileges, with some few exceptions, guaranteed to them by law, as are necessary to their enjoyment and happiness.

If these negroes, which we have among us, were in Africa, in their original savage and untamed state, we would say, "Let them remain there. Let us not bring them among us to assume the responsibility of so governing them as to make them happy." But they are among us, and the responsibility of so governing them as to secure to them the great ends of life, is upon us. To place them under individual masters, jointly with the mastership of the state, and not under the rulership of the state alone, is the best and only thing that can be done for them.

Under the curse of the Almighty, to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, is the lot of man, African as well as Cau-

casian. The African negroes among us, being indolent and stupid, need masters to force them to earn their daily bread. This is illustrated by the thriftless and forlorn condition of free negroes.

Speaking of the necessity man is under to earn his bread by labor, brings us to the first right which we laid down as being possessed by the master over his slave—the right to command his services at such labor as the master shall designate.

The first and main object of all labor is to secure a competency of food and raiment. This the slave does by tilling the soil of his master. And for tilling that soil, the law secures to him meat, bread, clothing, and shelter. And these, after all, are what "earth's toiling millions," whether ostensibly bond or free, labor for. And he who is in possession of these, is in a very comfortable condition, and knows nothing about the pinchings of poverty. "Poverty," says Cobbett, who can never be suspected of being against the lower classes, and in favor of the high—"Poverty is not a positive but a relative term. Burke observed, and very truly, that a laborer who earned a sufficiency to maintain him as a laborer, and to maintain him in a suitable manner—to give him a sufficiency of good food, of clothing, of lodging and of fuel—ought not to be called a *poor man*; for that, though he had little riches, though his, compared with that of a lord, was a state of poverty, it was not a state of poverty in itself."

Now as there are no chains so galling as those of poverty, and no slavery so bitter as that of hunger and destitution, the negro slave of the South, if he were enlightened enough to understand his own situation, might well thank his master for that slavery which commands his services in such a way as to secure to the slave himself food and raiment, and drives off from him the worse bondage of hunger and poverty, whose chains he would assuredly wear if left to himself.

It follows, therefore, that when the master commands the services of his negro slave, it does not produce a slavery which is a curse to the bondman, but actually saves him from a worse bondage.

We say boldly—and challenge the whole tribe of abolitionists, from the patrician in Exeter Hall to the "short boy" in Gotham, to deny it—that the joint government of the master and the State over the Southern negro, is no more of a bondage to him than the government of constitutions and laws is a bondage to the inhabitants of Great Britain and New-York. Nay, we will go farther, and say that in many European countries, if not in England itself, the laws which govern their citizens make them far more slaves than our negroes are.

The terms *slavery* and *liberty* are very indefinite terms. There may be such a thing as absolute slavery, but hardly such a thing as absolute liberty. Absolute slavery is the entire subjection of one person to the will of another. The tyrant upon his throne, who has power over the life, liberty, and property of his subject, holds that subject in absolute slavery. But then that tyrant, though without the checks of laws or constitutions in his own dominions, has not the absolute liberty to do as he pleases elsewhere. He is held in restraint by the laws of nations, and the armies and navies of foreign powers. In addition to these restraints, in a limited monarchy, the potentate is restrained by the constitution of his realm. The laws of nations limit the absolute tyrant in his foreign policy. Besides these, the limited monarch feels the check of his domestic constitution, and the subjects of both, as well as the citizens of republics, are restrained of their liberty by the laws of the governments under which they live. Hence there is no absolute *liberty*. And mankind, from the autocrat of all the Russias, down to the semi-brutish African, are, and *must be* governed. And if governed so as to secure the ends for which all governments are instituted—life and happiness—then they are not slaves. They are only slaves when governed so as to defeat the great ends of life; and these ends of life are graduated according to the mental and moral condition of the persons governed. There is no absolute standard of the objects or ends of life, by which to test all the different races and conditions of men. What would produce happiness in one man, would bring misery to another. What would suit the tastes and meet the wants of an intellectual and refined Caucasian, would be but illy adapted to the requirements of an animalized and brutish negro. The republican government of the United States secures the greatest amount of happiness—the proper end of all government—to the former, and the very same end is best secured to the latter by the government of his Southern master, subject to the checks imposed upon the master by his own government. Hence we say that the Southern negro is really no more of a bondman than the Englishman or the New-Yorker.

But we asserted further, that many of the nominally free people of the European States are more slaves than our Southern negroes. For if the negro has that government which secures to him the greatest amount of happiness, according to his capability for enjoyment—as it is demonstrable that he has—and the European is subject to a government whose sole aim is to aggrandize the ruler, without rendering happy the governed, then the proper end of government is ignored, and

the subject becomes more or less a slave. In many of the despotisms of Europe are men refined, intellectual, and educated, possessing all the tastes, feelings, and sensibilities of cultivated and free Americans. Yet they live under governments which, although in themselves having fewer powers than those of the Southern master over his negro, are nevertheless more enslaving to those over whom they exercise control, than that which rules the African in Georgia or South Carolina; for the simple reason, that the Europeans of whom we speak have more longings, and more impulses subject to restraint, under their government, than the Georgia African has under his. In determining the question of liberty or slavery, we must not only take into consideration the government itself, but the nature, the character, the wants, the sensibilities of the governed. A government, apparently despotic in itself, may weigh less heavily upon its subject, than one having *per se* fewer powers, and a class of subjects over whom, from their natures and attainments, scarcely any government at all is necessary. The Southern negro may be subject to more restraints, in the abstract, than the "Irish patriot." But the negro is ignorant, almost a brute, having no refined sensibility, and knowing nothing of the mental anguish of being a slave. The discipline to which he is subject is only a wholesome restraint of his animal nature, and so long as he has "food and raiment," in the language of Paul, "he is content."

But not so with the "Irish patriot." He may be subject to fewer powers than the Southern negro, but he has many more feelings and sympathies to gratify, and his government restrains him more of his liberty than the government of the Southern "slave" does him of his; because the latter, having fewer wishes to gratify, and those that he has not being of a sensitive character, does not feel his nominal bondage as does the patriot of the Emerald Isle, every fibre of whose heart and soul is alive to the galling of his English chains; and who never feels the operation of a British law, that his heart does not sigh for the time—

"Ere the emerald gem of the western world
Was set in the crown of a stranger."

In selecting the "Irish patriot," by way of illustration, we have made choice of one who is in reality subject to fewer restraints than many other European subjects.

Now we are quite ready to admit that if you take a refined and highly cultivated white man, and submit him to the same government as that to which the Southern negro is subject, it would be not only slavery to him, but the most galling tyrann-

uy. But he is a very different being from the negro, and what would be slavery to him, is not necessarily slavery to the African.

"Plato," says Martin, "was descended from an ancient and illustrious family, possessed of a considerable estate, and universally admired as the profoundest scholar of his age. But neither his birth, fortune, wisdom, nor learning, could protect him from the resentment of Dionysius, king of Syracuse, for being too free with him." It seems that Plato had said something unpleasant to the tyrant of Syracuse about his despotism : and for this the philosopher was taken and sold as a slave for about from \$350 to \$527. Slaves were very plentiful in those days, and sold remarkably cheap, as will be readily perceived, when we consider that so accomplished a person, and one of so great intrinsic value, as Plato, brought so low a price.

Now the condition of Plato was that of a slave indeed, unless his philosophy enabled him to adopt the sentiment which the Bard of Avon puts in the mouth of a Roman hero :

"Therein, ye gods, you make the weak most strong ;
Therein, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat ;
Nor strong tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit."

And though philosophy might have done much to mitigate the severities of slavery to the Grecian sage, still we may say he was a slave, indeed : for, by the laws and customs of his time, his master had unlimited power over him, even to take away his life. The treatment of the ancients to their slaves was very cruel. But even had Plato's master possessed no more power, and treated him no more rigorously than the Southern master does his negro, still this would have been to him the most galling tyranny. For, in becoming a slave, he was reduced from a position of birth, fortune, wisdom, and learning, to one of degradation. It was very much as if Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, had been taken from the spheres in which they moved, and assigned that of a plantation negro, the master having his power and authority, as well as disposition to use them, increased ten-fold. This would have been slavery to them, no doubt. And with the humane treatment of a kind Southern master, it would have been slavery still ; because they were made by the God of Heaven to be freemen, and not bondmen. They, as well as Plato, had tastes, and feelings, and desires, a restraint of which would have defeated and not secured, their happiness, and which would have made slaves of them, when it does not in reality make slaves of our Southern negroes.

The great difficulty with the Northern fanatics—the honest ones we mean—is, that they attribute to the Southern negro refined and intellectual feelings, which would really make bondage very disagreeable to him. But, so far from his having these feelings, the truth is that the negro, unlike Plato in his slavery, is raised from an inferior to a superior condition by his master's guardianship. He is raised from a position of barbarism and paganism, to one of semi-civilization and semi-Christianity.

Mankind may be divided into three classes: the rich, those having merely a competency, and actual paupers. To the latter class all negroes naturally belong. Poverty is their normal condition. Slavery raises them from this condition, and gives them the necessities of life—food, raiment, and shelter. An inferior position for the negro is not the work of man, but of God. Their inferiority is the order of nature, and the decree of Heaven. May the statutes of the great God be repealed? He who attempts to make the negro the equal of the white man, attempts to reverse the order of nature, to run counter to Heaven's decree, and arraign the wisdom and justice of Him who gives us intimation in Divine Writ, that like the potter he maketh one vessel to honor, and another to dishonor. And even should the abolitionist be so blasphemous as William Lloyd Garrison, and call God's wisdom and justice in question, he should content himself with a mere mental discussion of the question, and not attempt to base upon it action. For the impotency of man to contend with Heaven, should convince him of the propriety of this course. He should ground the puny arms of his rebellion, lest

"Him the Almighty Power
Hurl headlong, flaming, from th' ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition; there to dwell
In adamant chains and penal fires,
Who doth defy the Omnipotent to arms."

Take the Southern negro to-day, and, against the will of Heaven, attempt to array him in the garb of freedom, and in what do you benefit him? Without his master's nourishing and sustaining hand he is a pauper; and instead of making him free indeed, by giving him nominal liberty, you merely remand him to a state of worse bondage than that in which he now moves. You give him up to the galling chains of helplessness, poverty, and crime. Knock off, now, what Northern fanatics are pleased to call his shackles, and where will he go to get his bread, his meat, and shelter for his head?

"No foot of land does he possess;
No cottage in the wilderness."

But homeless, houseless, foodless, and raimentless, he becomes a wanderer and a vagabond on the face of the earth. And if, in his helpless and forlorn condition, he dares to set foot upon the *friendly* soil of some *free* State, the harpies of the law seize him and put him in prison for crime, or sell him for his tax to some one, who, looking upon him merely as a labor-saving-machine, will make a slave of him indeed.

Now, at the close of this article, we have a question to ask : Which are really the more slaves, those who dwell on Southern plantations, or the *fugitives* in the British provinces, thus described by a writer in the *Knickerbocker* ?

"You do not mean to say that those wretched hovels are occupied by living beings?" said I to my companion. "Oh, yes," he replied, with a quiet smile, "those are your people—your *fugitives*." "But surely," said I, "they do not live in those airy nests during your intensely cold winter?" "Yes," replied my companion, "and they have a pretty hard time of it. Between you and I," he continued, "they are a miserable set of devils; they won't work, and they shiver it out here as well as they can. During most of the year they are in a state of abject want, and then they are very humble. But during the berry season they make a little money, and, while it lasts, they are fat and saucy enough. We can't do anything with them; they won't work. There they are in their cabins just as you see them—a poor, woe-begone set of vagabonds: a burden upon the community; of no use to themselves, nor to anybody else." —*Sparrowgrass' Month with the Blue-Noses.*

The only objection we have to making the foregoing quotation, is the extremely bad grammar of the phrase "between you and I," which can be excused only on the ground of the extremely good sense of the paragraph.

And now take this picture of the "condition of the London poor," and tell us who are the greater slaves, they or our Southern negroes, even leaving out of view the fact that the former are white, and the latter black men.

Dr. Letheby, the Medical officer of health for the city of London, has presented a report, in which he says he has visited 2,208 rooms inhabited by the city poor. He says :

"In 1,989 of these rooms—all, in fact, that are at present inhabited—there are 5,791 inmates, belonging to 1,576 families; and to say nothing of the too frequent occurrence of what may be regarded as a necessitous over-crowding, when the husband, the wife, and young family of four or five children, are cramped into a miserable small, and ill-conditioned room, there are numerous instances where adults of both sexes, belonging to different families, are lodging in the same room, regardless of all the common decencies of life, and where from three to five adults, men and women, besides a train or two of children, are accustomed to herd together like brute beasts or savages; where all the offices of nature are performed in the most public and offensive manner; and where every instinct of propriety and decency is smothered. Like my predecessor, I have seen grown persons of both sexes sleeping in common with their parents; brothers, and sisters, and cousins, and even the casual acquaintances of a day's tramp, occupying the same bed of filthy rags or straw; a woman suffering in travail in the midst of males and females of different families that tenant the same room; where birth and death go hand in hand; where the child but newly born, the patient cast down with fever, and the corpse waiting for interment, have no separation from each other or from the rest of the inmates."

Thank God there is in the South no such slavery as this. We do most heartily wish that such slavery could be abolished. But British philanthropists are too busy with our negroes to alleviate the sufferings of their own slaves to poverty, simply, we suppose, because they are not so fortunate as to have black skins.

ART. III.—THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The learned Secretary of State, in his very able letter to Lord Napier, on the subject of our African coast fleet, says, in effect, (we regret that we have not his letter before us), that "the slave trade has been universally considered and treated as a legitimate branch of commerce." That is, that it involves no breach of morality, "according to the universal opinion and practice of mankind; that the allied powers who have united to put down one branch of it—the trade in savage Africans—have made that an offence, nay, the blackest of crimes, which is not criminal in itself, but only criminal because it involves a violation of law." In the words of the law-writers, that it is not a "*malum in se*," but merely a "*malum prohibitum*." The secretary goes on to more than intimate, that France and England, or at least England, has, by most extensively engaging in the coolie trade, grossly violated the spirit of the treaty, while complaining, without ground, of its violation by us. In fine, it is deducible from the secretary's letter, that the allies have made that a capital crime, which is not even a breach of morality, and vastly increased the slave trade itself, which they attempted to suppress. Our citizens may, with impunity, engage in the white slave trade in Asia. That stands just as in the days of Abraham and Joseph: "a legitimate branch of commerce."

Now, as the administration, through the Secretary of State, has explicitly declared that there is nothing wrong *per se* in the slave trade, and that the laws to suppress it are worse than inoperative, will it not direct a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the prosecutions in the federal courts, against the captain and crew of the slaver Echo? Or will it hang men, who have, according to its own declared opinion, committed no crime; or if any crime, that only of violating a law which itself violates, the universal moral sense of mankind?

With the opinions which the administration, through its organ, the Secretary of State, has proclaimed, and with the pardoning and dispensing power it possesses, we think it will incur moral guilt, if it suffers these men to be hung. An act

of omission, in a case like this, is equally criminal with an act of commission.

The pardoning power was not given to be capriciously withheld or exercised.

The despot who inflicts death on the innocent, without even the form of trial, is not one whit more guilty than the administration that withholds a pardon, in a case which it has prejudged and pronounced free from all moral guilt; nay, more, in which it has as good as declared the prohibitory legislation useless because inoperative.*

We believe the administration will pardon these men, if convicted; or direct a *nolle prosequi* to be entered.

England and France, by means of the coolie and apprentice trades, must, ere long, outstrip us in the production of tropical crops and fruits, should we neglect to revive the African slave trade. Three-fourths of the lands of the South lie fallow, and are valueless, for want of labor to till them. Were they stocked with slaves, their appreciation in value would be twenty-fold any depreciation that might ensue, in the value of our present slaves.

That depreciation will as certainly ensue, if France and England procure a sufficient supply of tropical or Southern labor, as if we procure it ourselves: for it will be occasioned by the increased supply and reduced prices of the products of slave labor, no matter where or by whom those products are reared. The revival of this trade, by ourselves, is the only possible measure that will prevent the wholesale ruin of the South, which its revival by France and England is sure, otherwise, to occasion.

No other measure can save the Union from dissolution; for, without the introduction of more slaves, the South can never settle another territory; and she will not submit to the monopoly by the North, of all that territory which she was chiefly instrumental in acquiring.

All the North is deeply and vitally interested in the revival of this trade, for it will cheapen slave products, which are indispensable to her for food, for clothing, for trade and manufactures. It will, besides, increase the market and the price of her manufactures, and furnish additional freights for her shipping. A revenue tariff almost gives her the monopoly of the Southern market, and that market would soon be quadrupled by the proposed measure. She needs slaves herself, as domestic servants, in her Eastern cities, to work her coal and iron mines,

* A "*malum prohibitum*" should be punished as a crime, when it violates the policy of the country making it crime; but these men were not bringing slaves to America, but to Cuba.

and to do the coarse common labor in brick-yards, in wood and timber getting, on public works of internal improvement, and as field farming hands in the northwest (including Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania). Moreover, the slave trade itself will be a most profitable branch of commerce to the North. *She* will not oppose the measure. A few large slaveholders at the South may do so for a while. But, generally, this class of men are so well-informed, so comprehensive in their views, and so patriotic, that we find them the first to advocate the revival of the trade. If not renewed, the South will speedily be surrounded by a cordon of free States, and Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Texas, be abolitionized by the influx of Northerners and foreigners. But this trade is revived, and is carried on with ten times the profit, double the cruelty, and to five times the amount, that it was before the abortive attempts to suppress it. New names have, in most instances, been given to it, as a veil to English and French faithlessness and hypocrisy; but the thing itself is only changed by its aggravated cruelties and increased amount.

We cannot prevent this trade. We have made faithful, earnest, but abortive efforts to do so. Shall we now busy ourselves with internal feuds and dissensions growing out of this traffic, while others are reaping its profits? Shall we incur certain, speedy disunion and pecuniary ruin, in idle efforts to put down the oldest and most universal and legitimate branch of commerce? or shall we also engage in it, and become speedily the greatest of nations, ancient or modern, by making all other nations dependent on us for half the necessities and luxuries and comforts of life?

If we do not legalize it, the laws prohibiting it will become inoperative, for Texas, and two thirds the rest of the South, need more slaves, and will have them—while the North is ever ready to incur the risk of supplying them.

To be consistent, the administration must sustain the proposed measure. It was brought into power as the friend of the institution of negro slavery. It is sustained by the slave States alone. It has declared the slave trade to be a legitimate branch of commerce. It is considered at the North, and throughout Europe, as friendly to this trade. If it opposes it, it will have no friends left, no measures to propose. The acquisition of Mexico and Cuba, without the revival of the slave trade, would be abolition measures, and would find favor with abolitionists, but none at the South.

Never has public opinion changed so rapidly on any subject as on this, within the past two years. In France, England,

and America, the tone of the press, and of legislative bodies, is wholly different from what it was but a short time since. Experience has satisfied Christendom as well of the necessity of African slavery, as of the absurdity and mischievousness of negro emancipation. The South sees that slavery and the internal slave trade admit of no excuse or justification if the African trade be piracy. No administration can, or should, retain the confidence, respect, or support of the South, that is not ready to blot out this foul imputation from our statute-book.

Since writing the above, we have obtained a copy of Gen. Cass's letter to Lord Napier, and find it a much stronger argument in favor of the renewal of the slave trade than we represented it to be. It seems to us it fully commits the administration to the doctrine, that all attempts at suppressing have been and will continue vain and nugatory, because those who are leagued to suppress it, are most active in carrying it on—only giving new names to old actions; or if it were possible to suppress it, it could only be done by a palpable violation of the laws of nations and universal usages of mankind. The whole letter, from which we give only an extract, is marked by singular ability, and is a fine model of delicate sarcasm, and concise, comprehensive, overwhelming logic.

The obstacles in the way of the successful operation of the blockade system have been rendered sufficiently obvious by the experiment that has been made. The extent and indentations of the coast, the insalubrity of the climate, the paucity of the civilized settlements, and the want of co-operation on the part of the native population, together with the measures resorted to by the slave-traders, render it difficult, almost impracticable, indeed, hermetically to close this long sea margin, occupying the tropical regions of the continent.

But there are other causes in operation, tending to affect the hopes, heretofore so generally indulged, of the success of blockading squadrons upon the coast of Africa. *The same state of things which has stimulated this trade into renewed activity, by the increased profits attending it, has produced a marked effect upon public opinion in Europe, and may lead to a relaxation in the measures for its suppression. The deficiency of labor in the tropical possessions of England and France, and the consequent falling off in their valuable products, now constitute a subject of anxious inquiry in both countries. The lamentable condition to which those once rich and flourishing colonies have been reduced, under expectations which have not been realized, and the indolence and distress of the emancipated population, present matters of grave reflection, as well for the statesman, as for the philanthropist. Means are in progress to remedy the evil by the importation of laborers; but of their precise nature, and of the extent to which they have been or are proposed to be carried, the information which has reached me is not as definite as is desirable. Independently of the supplies procured in other quarters of the globe, it is known that measures with this view have been taken in France, and have met the approbation of the government for furnishing their colonies with laborers by "African emigration," as it is called. And that not only "freemen" may be engaged, but those "also who have been previously slaves."* It is known that communications upon this subject have passed between the British and the French governments, and that the former "would not object to the French scheme, while the wants of British colonies are being supplied by

the coolie trade." It is also known that the British government, apprehending this process of supply might prove an "indirect obstacle" to the extinction of the slave trade, has proposed to the government of France to substitute "Indian emigration for African emigration," and that this suggestion is now a subject of discussion between the two governments. Whatever guards may be thrown around this plan of agricultural relief, it is still a doubtful experiment, necessarily subject to great abuses. And this apprehension is confirmed by recent events, and, among others, by a statement made a few days since in the British House of Lords, where it was said that "this system meant nothing more nor less than purchasing negroes on the coast of Africa, and pretending to ship them as free negroes." It was also said upon the same occasion, and by the same distinguished speaker, that there was a frightful mortality among these "emigrants," and that they were treated precisely as the slave negroes used to be treated in the time of the old African slave trade.

The Earl of Malmesbury said, that "between this new French plan of carrying free negroes and the old slave trade, there was a distinction without a difference, and he need not, he hoped, assure his noble friend that the government would use all their endeavors to discourage the practice." The inception and partial execution of these measures have produced an unfavorable impression, and have led to a fear in the public mind that the plan will practically prove to be but another form of slave trading. Official reports have been received from the American African squadron confirming this opinion, and the message of the president of Liberia to the legislature, in December last, presents facts still further justifying the apprehensions to which this scheme has given rise. He states that its effects have already been felt, and that the measures have excited wars among the native tribes, with a view to the capture of prisoners and their sale to the European adventurers. But it is not at all necessary that I should enter into the consideration of these means of supply, except so far as they bear upon the question of the efficacy of a blockading squadron; for the subject has no other interest for the United States than as a general question, and however extensive in its operation, still without peculiar application to them. *They have no tropical colonies reduced from a state of prosperity to adversity, and which they seek to redeem from this condition by the introduction of involuntary emigrants, of any color whatever, for the purpose of carrying on the labors of agriculture. They have no necessity nor any design to resort to other countries for a supply of forced laborers, whether coolies, or emigrants, or apprentices, or by whatever name denominated, or of any laborers, who, if not compelled by actual force to enter into distant servitude, are compelled thereto by considerations little less voluntary, and in utter ignorance of the true condition into which they are about to enter.* This state of things, while it offers no justification for the African slave trade, indicates a relaxation of public opinion, which has already made itself evident, and has led to measures which may impede the operations and efficiency of the squadron of observation and repression. *That this change of opinion, thus brought about, and the efforts to repair, in some way, the evils that are felt, have produced their effects upon public sentiment, is undeniable; and they may have operated also in some quarters to diminish that repugnance to the slave trade which its nature and the cruel circumstances attending it are so well adapted to inspire.* But independently of the obstructions, both physical and political, to which I have adverted, and which stand in the way of the successful operation of the squadrons of suppression, there are important considerations nearly connected with national rights, which offer still graver subjects for the consideration of this government. *The slave trade has been recognized by the nations of the earth as a lawful commerce, from the earliest period of history. When a growing sense of its injustice became prevalent in more recent times, and induced a very general desire for its abolition, measures were proposed by the British government, and to some extent carried into operation, which, if permanently established, might have destroyed the free commercial intercourse of the world.*

ART. IV.—COMMERCE—THE HARBINGER AND TEST OF CIVILIZATION.

A YEAR or two ago a series of lectures was delivered in Charleston by the Rev. Henry Dennison, whose lamented demise has been recently announced, entitled "Lectures to Business Men."

At the instance of some citizens of Charleston, and from our own conviction of the essential excellence of the discourses, we have determined to present them in this and subsequent numbers, to the readers of the Review. They are six in number:

- I. COMMERCE—THE HARBINGER AND TEST OF CIVILIZATION.
- II. RELATION OF COMMERCE TO CHRISTIANITY.
- III. COMMERCIAL ETHICS.
- IV. CORPORATIONS AND INSOLVENCIES.
- V. THE BUSINESS MAN AT HOME.
- VI. CARTHAGE—THE LOVE OF MONEY THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

In the course of six thousand years in which man, under the province of God, has been working out his destiny, few propositions have been more fully illustrated than that of the text.

The direct evils—luxury, sloth, intemperance—have ever followed the retention of wealth by its owners, for selfish uses; and the greatest temporal blessings which the present condition of man fits him to receive, have always accompanied the diffusion of riches according to the requirements of charity, liberality, and commerce. To the praise of the latter, it must be confessed that up to a certain stage of their progress, those nations most famous for the extent of their trade, have also been noted for a liberal public spirit, and for general elevation of the masses of the people.

So close is the alliance between commerce and civilization, that it is difficult to say whether she bears to the latter the relation of a patient and attentive handmaid, or a loving and inseparable bride.

"A Tartar" (says that polished writer, Dr. Ferguson—*Essay on History of Civil Society*)—"A Tartar, mounted on his horse, is an animal of prey, who only inquires where cattle are to be found, and how far he must go to possess them." The monk, "who had fallen under the displeasure of Mangu Khan, made his peace by promising that the Pope and the Christian Princes should make a surrender of all their herds." This "animal of prey" derived his diary, his tent, his defence, his food, and his clothing, from the animal he rode; and he presents to us a striking contrast with the Doge of Venice, dwelling in palaces, and celebrating every year, with gala-day and wedding-ring, his nuptials with the sea, a bountiful bride, who had brought him a dower of inexhaustible wealth. The

poetry and romance once associated with commerce were still green in the halcyon days of Venetian glory, and we can trace back the gallant devotion to the element that filled the coffers of the merchant princes of that great republic, to the memories of still older days, when the sea was worshipped as a god whose trident shook the earth; when voyages, that conferred immortality upon the mariners, were made to fabulous shores, and galleys sailed from their haven with their beaks covered with garlands, and convoyed by glittering dolphins and mermaids with pearls in their hair, and after pious sacrifices to Neptune and Æolus, that they might return laden with fabulous spoils.

A comprehensive view of civilization will consider it as embracing high attainments in government, arts, and refinement of manners; and while these have existed separately, or in very rare instances, combined in countries which have made no very great progress in commerce, they have generally been proportioned nearly to the state of the external and internal trade of the nations of the earth. For what is the chief subject of laws, but the rights of trade and property (money, static and dynamic); and who shall engage in arts, if their products be not diffused? and how can refinement be secured, but by intercourse, even *interested* intercourse—growing out of mutual want and dependence—of man with his fellows? Man, wholly independent, is but a selfish savage, a Tartar wandering in search of cattle, a Chinaman or Japanese with absolute tyranny in government, and with fossilized institutions. If he attained to power not softened by the amenities of commercial life, he is a madman like Alexander, a splendid despot like the ancient Persian, or a universal butcher like Rome.

We might, indeed, reason from cause to effect, to show that the highest civilization is attainable only with the aid of commerce; for the qualifications of the thorough man of business, his energy, his integrity, his habit of generalization, acquired from looking at the markets of the world—his financial skill, by which the revenues of nations are collected and disbursed, his taste in the fine arts—which are the substance of his traffic, his very security—all tend to the enlightenment and elevation of the race. His employment is the diffusion of wealth, that it may not be "kept by the owners thereof, for their hurt." The building and freighting of a single ship gives work and money to the ironmonger, the carpenter, the spinner, the weaver, the machinist, the farmer, the manufacturer, the artist, and sometimes, unfortunately, to the lawyer and the doctor, together with the day-laborer, and all in their employ, down to the most servile but indispensable occupations. But per-

haps a sketch of the history of commercial influence upon man will best illustrate my position; and to begin with an example most interesting to us, the connection being trade and government, can hardly be better exhibited than by the condition of our own country after the Revolution, and before the adoption of the present Constitution.

The old Articles of Confederation had barely sufficed for collecting the continental troops into one army, under one illustrious head, and when the pressure of a foreign war, which was the sole power of cohesion or rather of aggregation, was taken off, the elements of civil discord at once appeared, and the country passed through a darker time than when in the infancy of her existence she was at war with England. Even the great heart of Washington, which had never failed in the hour of his country's need, almost lost its hopes for the future, and its trust in the providence of God.

The injury done to our trade by the weakness of the Articles of Confederation was incalculable, and exhibits in the strongest light the acute sympathy existing between government and commerce. Says Judge Story, commenting upon the gloomy history of that disastrous period, "Our foreign commerce was not only crippled, but almost destroyed by the want of uniform laws to regulate it. Foreign nations imposed upon our navigation and trade just such restrictions as they deemed best to their own interest and policy. Our navigation was ruined; our mechanics were in a state of inextricable poverty; our agriculture was withered, and the little money still found in the country was gradually finding its way abroad to supply our immediate wants. In the rear of all this there was a heavy public debt, which there was no means to pay, and a state of alarming embarrassment in that most difficult and delicate of all relations, the relation of private debtors and creditors, threatened daily an overthrow even of the ordinary administration of justice. Severe as were the calamities of the war, the pressure of them was far less mischievous than this slow but progressive destruction of all our resources, all our industry, and all our credit."—*Story on Con.*, p. 32.

Still more significant, if possible, is the fact that our American Constitution itself, a miracle of human wisdom, *grew out of the exigencies of commerce*. The following brief history of this transaction is taken from Judge Upshur's masterly review of Story, and is quoted by Tucker—(*Constitutional Laws*, page 168): "In the year 1786 the difficulties and embarrassments under which our trade suffered, in consequence of

the conflicting and often hostile commercial regulations of the several States, suggested to the Legislature of Virginia the necessity of forming among all the States a general system, calculated to advance and protect the trade of all of them. They accordingly appointed commissioners, to meet at Annapolis, commissioners from such of the other States as should approve of the proceeding, for the purpose of preparing a uniform plan of commercial regulations, which was to be submitted to all the States, and if by them ratified and adopted, to be executed by Congress. Such of the commissioners as met, however, soon discovered that the execution of the particular trust with which they were clothed, involved other subjects not within their commission, and which could not be properly adjusted without a great enlargement of their powers. They, therefore, simply reported this fact, and recommended the appointment of delegates to meet in Convention in Philadelphia, in 1787, for the purpose not merely of forming a uniform system of commercial regulations, but of reforming the government in any and every particular in which the interest of the States might require it." Such was the origin of the convention to whose wisdom and prescience we are indebted, under God, for our power, and glory, and happiness as a nation. In the history of the world it has also been found that political power, no less than the stability of governments, is the Siamese twin of commerce, and the great conquerors of antiquity in various ways testified their clear apprehension of this fact. Cæsar and his fortunes were landed upon the shore of the Ptolemies in Rhodian galleys; and Antoninus said, when asked for the interposition of imperial authority in a maritime question, "I am indeed sovereign of the world, but the Rhodian law is sovereign of the sea."

Cyrus having destroyed the great kingdom of Babylon, greatly promoted the inland trade of his extensive dominions by a system of *posts* for the speedy transmission of news, and by establishing taverns at the distance of about every fifteen miles. Alexander took Tyre with more difficulty than he subdued Persia and India, and wiser from the lesson, gave great encouragement to commerce, founded Alexandria for the port of Egypt, and provided in his will for the construction of numerous harbors. Antigonus succeeded in placing a garrison in Tyre, renowned for her commerce, but in vain besieged Rhodes, no less commercial, and ended by making a present of his tremendous war engines to its inhabitants, from the proceeds of which they made their famous Colossus, under which ships could sail. But in order to show the intimate

consanguinity existing between trade and an elevated condition of the human race in other respects, we are not driven to rely upon the opinions of individuals, however great or sagacious. The history of the world is luminous upon this point. A class of men *must* stand between the producer and the consumer, the manufacturer and the customer, to make products merchantable, and to transport them at whatever distance, to the market where they are to be sold and used, or else every individual or small community is deprived of all stimulus to produce or to manufacture more than is necessary for its own immediate wants.

The question is idle as to the relative importance of manufactures or commerce to a city or nation. *Both* are essential to national or civic prosperity. There can be no manufactures without a market, and no market, except that created by the limited demand at home, without commerce. "In a country destitute of commerce," remarks McPherson, an author who had studied his subject well, "superior talents are of little value, and industry and toil in rearing a redundancy of produce is useless; a deficiency is death. But wherever commerce extends its beneficial influence, every country which is accessible is in some degree placed on a level with respect to a supply of provisions, the necessities, the comforts, and the elegancies of life."

In looking over the history of the past, as in looking round upon the present countries of the earth, wherever we find a nation looming above the obscurity in which time lives and moves and has its being, we may be almost certain that could that nation or city be reproduced in this century, we should find the thoroughfares thronged with busy merchants, the houses crowded with tradesmen, and the harbors filled with ships.

That portion of the earth, to which all science and all history seem to point as the cradle of the human race, is not more famous for the mighty empires that lived upon its soil in the spring-tide of humanity, than for its having furnished the first illustrious examples that commerce is both the cause and the effect, the test and the harbinger, of civilization. Western Asia bore upon her honored soil, where man in his infancy walked and talked with his Maker, great Babylon—vast Nineveh, into which the prophet went three days' journey—mighty Tyre, the mother of kings—Jerusalem, under Solomon and David, the home of God—Sidon, with her jeweled palaces by the sea, and other cities scarcely less renowned, to exhibit man springing into life, like Minerva from the head of Jove, full armed, and standing by his cradle with the capacities and civiliza-

tions and luxuries which are the guerdon of his powers, and the condition of his happiness.

———"Blest
Is he whose heart is the home of the great dead
And their great thoughts."

Let us withdraw for a while from the heat and turmoil of the present, and indulge ourselves with the coolness and stillness which dwell and refresh in the past.

It humbles and enlightens us to hear the story of those who have possessed the earth before us, especially if they have trod our paths and followed our pursuits. We may be encouraged by their success, and learn lessons from their failure, and be warned by the precursors of their destruction.

The earliest accounts of commerce we find detailed in the Bible, the oldest and most authentic history in the world. For a series of ages the records of heathen nations are so obscure, so doubtful, or so false, that they scarcely serve for a comment upon that great book, while the volume of truth tells us what it can be useful or desirable for us to know of the earliest condition and progress of the race.

Job commemorated the righteousness and the majesty of Jehovah a thousand years before Homer immortalized the exploits of his hero gods. The great ancestor of the Jewish race was powerful and enlightened upon the plains of Syria, while the history of Egypt is still enshrouded with the mists of fable and superstition. The harp of the royal Psalmist was swept to the melodies of Zion, while Corydon and Phillis piped to each other upon the tuneful reed of Pan among the pastures of Arcadia, and Memnon sounded his hollow note at the dawn of the morning to the winds that swept down from the sources of the Nile. In the 23d chapter of Genesis we find, in the purchase by Abraham of a burying-place for his family, the first account of a commercial transaction in the history of the world.

The patriarch bought for a cemetery from the children of Heth the field of Ephron, containing the cave of Machpelah, with the trees that were upon it, for four hundred shekels of silver.

The money was weighed, not counted, in the presence of witnesses, and was declared to be "current money with the merchant." The transfer of property was made at the city gates, the usual place for important business, "and the field and the cave that was therein, were made sure unto Abraham for a possession of a burying-place by the sons of Heth."

Here, then, occurs, nearly two thousand years before the

Christian era, an instance of the legal transfer of real estate, for the consideration of the payment of money or the circulating medium, which money received its market value according to the requirements of trade, from the circumstance that it was currently received as of known value, by a class of men already existing and influential, denominated *merchants*. Commerce, then, at that early period, was carried on by a particular class of men, acting under well-defined laws, and was already found indispensable to the comfort even of a nomadic people.

At this period both manufactures and commerce seem to have been further advanced in Syria, where this purchase was made, than even in Egypt. Three centuries later we find the Arabians already in possession of the carrying trade between Egypt and India, and transporting in large quantities upon camels such commodities as spices, balm, and myrrh, for preserving the dead and slaves. It was to these that Joseph was sold, his price being estimated at £2 11s. 8d., or about thirteen dollars of our currency! About the same time we find inns established in Egypt and Northern Arabia, for the accommodation of travellers, the guests furnishing their own provisions and provender.

During the residence of the Israelites in Egypt, manufactures and foreign commerce (the latter chiefly in the hands of strangers) were in a state of high perfection, and show great progress in luxury. The Pyramids, whose vastness and grandeur still astonish the world, were erected about this time, to manifest to the future the progress of the past, at a cost of centuries of time and millions of money, and doubtless with the sacrifice of thousands of lives.

A stable political government, the founding of splendid cities, and the highest attainments in science, literature, and civilization known to the ancient world, and existing side by side with the most extensive trade, illustrate the energy of human achievements, while yet the piratical ancestors of the polished Greeks infested the seas, to the terror of the merchants, and long before the mud walls of Rome were cemented by the blood of fratricide.

It would seem as if the watchful providence of God, which rules over all the nations, had other ends in view in the bondage and release, and subsequent re-settlement of the Israelites, than the mere religious discipline of that ungrateful and rebellious people. The Great Proprietor of all countries gave to the only nation that retained the knowledge and worship of *Him*, a land upon the other side of the flood that divides Africa from Asia; and their captains, Moses and Joshua, were

instructed to treat with extreme severity the wretched idolaters whom they found in possession of the territory. These were the Canaanites, better known to profane history as the *Phœnicians*; and they fled at first from the face of the chosen people, for whom God fought, to Sidon and other towns upon their coast. But finding those great emporiums of commerce already populous, the refugees embarked for distant regions, and established colonies all along the shores of the Mediterranean. Thence keeping up their intercourse and trade with their mother cities, they soon absorbed the commerce of the Western world. They took with them letters and the arts, and civilization was one of the commodities with which their vessels were freighted to every sea. Cyprus, Rhodes, the islands of the *Ægean*, the coasts of the Black Sea—lately the battlefield for struggling nations, the shores of Sicily, of Sardinia, of France, Spain, Portugal, Africa, and England, were dotted with their trading posts, and received their first impulse to wealth and renown from the swell of Phœnician ships that lashed their ocean boundaries. Thus the rigorous expulsion of the Canaanites not only vacated a home for the chosen people of God, but it sent forth pioneers of commerce and refinement, and bound together the most distant countries by the strong chain of a mutual interest, and a common speech, and a universal law. May we not suppose that they bore with them also throughout the known world fearful rumors of the *God* whom the Hebrews worshipped, who had divided the Red Sea for His people, after vindicating His majesty in Egypt; who was Lord of the hills as well as the valleys, and before whom their divinities were not able to stand? It was under Sesostris, king of Egypt (about 1300, A. C.) that geography began to be understood, that maps were engraved, that canals were constructed, and that inland navigation originated in Egypt. Then, too, Colchis was founded, which in after-times was made famous by the expedition of Jason and his Argonauts in search of the Golden Fleece, a fable, perhaps, disguising an effort to establish trade with some distant region. And about the same time flourished Midas, who, according to the poets, turned all that he touched to gold, that is, probably he gave special attention to commerce, and was successful in his speculations.

It cannot be expected that within the compass of an hour I should dwell at length upon each of those great cities established by the Phœnicians, which, as they rose in succession above the horizon, illuminated, if they did not rule the world. But a brief notice of some of them is necessary to a faithful treatment of my theme. *Sidon* appears to have been founded

some 2200 A. C. Seated upon a rocky coast between Libanus and the *Mediterranean*, it soon acquired the unrivalled trade of that sea, whose cities have been for so many ages the centre of civilization.

It was the capital port of the Phœnicians, and its inhabitants were the carriers for the world. They excelled in the manufacture of fine linen, embroidery, tapestry, metals, and glass, in which they were as expert as the moderns, blowing, turning, cutting, and carving it, and even making it into mirrors. All these were supplied to other nations in Phœnician ships, and that people were considered by the Greeks as the inventors of ship-building and navigation, of the application of astronomy to sailing, as the discoverers of important stars, naval war, the inventors of letters, arithmetic, book-keeping, weights and measures (which, as we have seen, were known to Abraham as in common use), and perhaps of money.

They monopolized the trade of the British Islands centuries before their existence were known to the Greeks, and perhaps we may still find traces of their intercourse with our ancestors in the oriental words with which our language is known to abound.

It is needless to add, that they excelled most nations of the age in the comforts and luxuries of life, that the standard of education was high among them, or that their political institutions were elaborated and secure.

When we say that commerce flourished, and the rights of property were respected, this other is already said. After Sidon had finished the course marked out by the finger of God, and, when her glory had set like the waning moon on account of her sins, her most ancient colony of *Tyre* emerged from the dark canopy of time, and for generations shed a brilliant light down the vista of coming ages, a light that would have obscured that of the parent-city in the zenith of its splendor, and which still shines faintly like a spent beacon-fire, to indicate to the student of history the unerring road to prosperity and wealth. In the 27th chapter of Ezekiel we find an account of the articles of her merchandise, which is exceedingly valuable as a transcript of the attainments made at that time in the arts of civilized life. There were sold in her markets the metals, ivory, ebony, horses, slaves, emeralds, embroidery, linen, coral, agates, precious stones, wine, wool, sheep and mules, honey and oil, balm, apparel and gold, in short, every provision for comfort that necessity could ask for or luxury could wish. The products of the world enriched her merchants and adorned her marts, until corrupted by wealth and luxury, she fell under the ban of God, joined her sister-

parent in her doom, and when Jesus would paint the horrible destruction that awaited the Jews, he could find no stronger language than that their conduct and their end should be worse than those of Sidon and Tyre. Her desolation, foreshadowed in the mirror of their sin, was pronounced by the prophet, and Alexander was the divine instrument for her subversion.

Eleven hundred years before the Christian era, while Jesse, the father of David, was still an obscure herdsman upon the plains of Judea, and two centuries before Homer struck his immortal lyre, the Phœnicians had the sagacity to fix upon Cadiz as the chief seat of their commerce in Spain, which, twenty-eight hundred years afterward, was the great entrepôt of the Spanish trade with the newly-discovered western world. Solomon's ships, manned by the enterprising navigators of Tyre, sailed in company with Tyrian vessels to Ophir and Tarshish, and returned laden with precious metals and luxuries of other climes, to support the magnificence of the Israelitish throne. A hundred years later, Rhodes, a Tyrian colony, became mistress of the sea, and again exhibiting commerce and civilization side by side, cleared the seas of pirates, and gave to mankind a code of maritime laws which were generally adopted by other nations, were held in the highest respect for many ages, and contributed their share to the great fabric of laws that now protect the commerce and the property of the earth.

Carthage, the greatest of the Tyrian colonies, deserves and shall receive a lecture devoted to itself.

In later times the Corinthians and the Athenians became in turn masters of the contiguous seas, and attained great excellence in commerce, sending their merchantmen to every port at the same period that Greek writers and orators were enriching the world. The laws of Solon—next to Moses, the wisest lawgiver of antiquity—protected trade, and provided a fixed rate of interest upon money at twelve per cent.

Rome, engaged in establishing military despotisms everywhere with the temple of Janus never shut, had but little leisure and less inclination for the peaceful pursuits of commercial life. The resources which commerce might have furnished were levied by her armies, who made the world tributary to her greatness. When she destroyed Carthage she had nearly destroyed commerce too; learning was confined to the privileged classes, mechanic arts were discouraged by being considered plebeian and servile, ships rotted at the docks, artisans languished, and the world was a desert, showing no signs of life but the gorgon-head of war. Even her iron empire was at last shivered by the arm of the Almighty when its destiny

was fulfilled and its work was done, and by degrees commerce arose once more from the ashes of despotism and the chaos of ignorance, and successively Venice and Genoa, and Spain and Portugal, and Holland and England, built and freighted ships to traverse every sea, and make mankind respect the mechanic and the merchant.

From this hasty sketch it will appear that that Divine Providence, in whose government of the world there is no room for chance or accident, has inseparably linked together the aspirations of the individual and the improvement of the race.

The man of business is engaged in a perpetual struggle to raise himself and his family above the regions of want and need, and every lawful acquisition that he makes not only benefits himself and them, but it adds something to the common stock of comfort and happiness that belongs to all mankind.

He may, indeed, obey only the dictates of selfishness, but whether he will or no, the world comes in for a share of the benefit. The physical profit inures to him and the world alike, but to the selfish man of business, the moral gain belongs to the world alone. The toil is his, but whatever his character, he must take his whole race into partnership in the proceeds. His ships may have borne the arts from sea to sea, and his railroads may have diffused intelligence and common charity, and his gains may have enriched his family, and his dwelling and storehouses adorned the city, but if his motive have been mere self-aggrandizement, if he had no thought in all his labors for the *common* weal, if his liberality has begun, continued, and ended, at home, his moral nature will be found to have gained nothing by the exertions of a long life. Rather it will have lost all.

It will appear dwarfed and narrowed in its dimensions in inverse ratio to the extent of his business operations. His selfishness will grow with the provision he makes for himself, and his love of money—"the root of all evil"—will keep even pace with his acquisition of wealth.

If that Providence which made us the beings that we are, has thus joined together commerce and civilization, what God has joined let no man put asunder. If the two have always existed together and aided each other, so that light has followed in the track of commerce, and barbarism has reigned where she was not; and if, on the other hand, all the arts of civilized life, all security by law of person and property, and all moral elevation, which is the only true refinement, tend to the advancement of commerce—if these invariably promote and imply one another, and if the absence of one is the other's

extinction, then is it the duty as well as the interest of the man of commerce to extend civilization, that is, as I have already defined the term, the highest attainments in government, arts, and refinement of manners. He should aim perpetually that the government of the State should be, so far as human imperfection will admit, a copy of that recorded in the Bible, by which the Almighty rules his universe.

To this end he should always go to the polls; he should bring to bear his powerful political influence in the formation and amendment of laws; and he should take care that none but the wisest and most virtuous citizens are elevated to offices of trust and profit in the commonwealth. He should frown down as the greatest enemy to our political, and therefore our commercial existence, the ruinous and dishonorable practice of *buying votes*, which is growing to the absolute destruction of the elective franchise, among us. He should also be the liberal *patron of the arts*, not only those which minister to the comforts, but those also which supply the elegancies of life, for just as commerce puts nations upon a level with respect to discoveries and improvements, so do the arts tend to that best and only practicable equalization of society, in which comfort is not one of the distinctions between the rich and the poor. Architecture, horticulture, streets, roads, internal improvements, sanitary regulations, reading-rooms, lyceums, the comfort of tenants, to these things and many more of like nature, the public spirited man of business will not fail to devote much thoughtful attention, with a view both to the welfare of his fellow-men and to the advancement of commerce itself, as well as to prevent his own moral and immortal nature from being bound up in a bundle and thrown behind his counter with his only political propensities shown in the government of his estate, its only patronage of the arts in the architecture of his own fortunes, and its only music the chink of the dollars for which he has bartered his soul. Finally, the true man of business will also do all that he can for the promotion of *general refinement of manners*, a refinement based upon religious principle, where alone it is secure, healthy and virtuous in its growth, manly and elevated in its standard. He may not care much for the foppery of the ball-room, but he will frown upon and denounce the brutalizing coarseness of the tavern and the obscene exhibitions of the theatre. He may not excel in external polish and an artificial behavior, but he will be aware that the true seat of gentility is within, that manners are as much a symptom of disposition, as you may learn from the sign over a shop-door what is sold there. Acting upon this impression, he will give much care

and labor and money for the advancement of education among all classes of society. He will insure that the minds of the future citizens and proprietors of his country are well informed; that the chief polish is placed *there*; that the youth of the land be trained upon the principles of God's Word, the only eternal foundation, with kind, loving hearts shedding upon all around the blessed influences of that charity which never faileth. He should bear ever in mind that "account of his stewardship," which God will one day require of him; and if, as a wicked and slothful servant, he has buried in the earth the talents of gold, of labor, and of power, that were committed to his trust to trade with for the Master's glory, he will be bound hand and foot, and cast to the outer darkness.

ART. V.—CIVILIZATION IN ITS RELATIONS TO PROPERTY AND SOCIAL LIFE.

A TREATISE UPON CIVILIZATION, IN ITS RELATIONS TO PROPERTY;
AND THE TRUE CAUSES OF SOCIAL HAPPINESS.

WHAT is to follow in this treatise, upon the grave issues presented in our caption, is directed to the frank and respectful consideration of the social theories developed and advocated in the third article of the December issue of this Review.

We purpose to take respectful ground against the social philosophy of Mr. Fitzhugh.

This gentleman is a Southern writer, and writes with both force and clearness.

His purpose is evidently correct and commendable, and it would give us pleasure, were the thing at all possible, to concur with him in opinion, when his views are presented with so much frankness and fearlessness; especially since we mutually cherish what Horace calls the "*patriosque penates*."*

In the pages of this Review, we take it, judging from the liberality of its past course, Southern writers differing substantially in their views of social science, may meet in fair and frank interchange of sentiment.

Mr. Fitzhugh holds that the white race is the very best slave race.

Now, in a certain sense, this is true, and in the same sense, in which it might be maintained that Henry Clay, or any other person of distinguished genius and intelligence, would have made the most accomplished pickpocket that ever walked

* See Satire V.

the streets of London. We hold that the white race would be the very worst slave race, for the reason that they make the very best civilized race.

We hold that although Henry Clay would have made the most accomplished body-servant in the world, yet we also hold that he would have made the very worst, because he was capable of being made the most accomplished civilian and statesman of a most enlightened nation.

It would, therefore, have been rolling back the tide of human progress, to make a man, capable of a high state of civilization, the victim of individual domination.

We hold the very best slave race to be, par excellence, the most degraded and brutalized of the race of man. We hold to the propriety of the institution of slavery; but why? Because, we say, being the very lowest and most degraded of the many necessary forms of civil government, it should be applied, as a general rule, to the most ignorant and uncivilized of the human race.

Its application to the Africans in our midst, is a wise and just one, and for the reason that they are actually and philosophically disqualified, by want of civilization and refinement, for any higher or more elevated scheme of civil control—a want inherent in their moral constitution. Hence, its institution is wise, just, moral—just as it is wise, just and moral to institute other forms of civil government *accommodated to the intelligence and civilization of the governed*; and that is *its necessity*. If civil government were not necessary, for causes wholly aside from civil government itself—that is to say, for the want of the necessary integrity and information among the people to act rightly voluntarily, there would be no occasion for them, and hence no justification for their introduction.

They are only introduced anywhere upon the face of this broad earth, because they are necessary to protect the highest good of the governed. And what is that highest good? It is the universal spread of honest principles and social morality, to the exclusion of all ignorance, and all duplicity and wrong.

If *this* highest good of the governed—*this universal spread of honest principles* and social morality, were a "*fait accompli*"—a thing obtained—civil rules with penal sanctions would manifestly be unnecessary.

Mr. Fitzhugh seems to regard civil government as the chief agent in human civilization, whereas it is only the handmaid, operating secondarily.

In order at once to enter into the middle of our subject, we proceed to inquire what is property? What is the philosophi-

cal meaning of human ownership, with respect to the productions of Nature and of God?

Any one can take an English dictionary, and soon ascertain the origin and present use of these terms, and will there find that they mean, in ordinary phrase, what Mr. Fitzhugh takes them to mean, things and persons, by which we are surrounded in this world.

It is in this sense that a man says in common conversation, "This horse, or this land, or this slave, is my property." He calls them his property, because, by a figure of speech, they are his, or his property, *in virtue of a certain relation*, legal or moral, subsisting between him and other men in respect to them.

There is a figure in rhetoric, in very common use, called metonymy.

According to this trope—wherein one word is put for another, we employ property, to imply things real and personal.

Now, aside from this trope in rhetoric, we hold that the word property, in the true and philosophical meaning of the term, does not represent the visible things of this world, but *a legal or moral relation existing with respect to these visible objects, between any one or more given men, and the residue of men.*

Property, then, is a philosophy—or, if the reader pleases, a term in philosophy—a branch of truth—a part of a system of ethics, and means, as we have said, not anything visible, not anything real, not anything personal, but the *legal or philosophical relation* subsisting between one or more persons of the family of man, and the other portion of their fellow-creatures, *with respect to* some temporal object existing in this world.

Now, when I say, "This horse, or this land, or this slave, is my property," I am to be understood as employing that metaphor in rhetoric which enables me to say, "I have read *Horace*," meaning his works; "My friend has a clear *head*," meaning his mind; "Knowledge is power;" "Faith is the substance of things hoped for," &c., &c.

This cardinal item in the account that man never creates, or originates, or begins, anything whatever, is not to be lost sight of, when we come to look at the question of human ownership.

Human ownership, we must always and consistently remember, is not only usufructuary, or the enjoyment of the temporary uses of things, that do not originate with us, but it is *essentially exclusive of other persons.*

Human ownership of the temporal gifts of nature, or of

God, is essentially transient and temporary, growing out of the transient and temporary existence of all visible and sub-lunary objects, whether human or natural.

Hence, human ownership, or human property, is essentially a transient or temporary connection—a relation of time—a moral or philosophical regulation of mundane affairs.

To whom do the gifts of nature or God, as a general rule, belong? Evidently not to any particular owner, but to the race of man, from age to age, subject to the *philosophy* of social life.

Hence, it is this social philosophy that constitutes my property in my mundane possessions, whether of slaves or of land.

Hence, *individual ownership* is, as we still insist, *matter of philosophy*, matter of law, human or divine, matter of agreement or understanding, matter of relation or connection, matter of conservative wisdom, matter of social science.

In the beginning of the world, the Creator bestowed upon man, as the representative of his race, dominion over the earth, over the fish of the sea, the fowls of the air, and over every living thing.

But this *general* dominion is to be regulated by the philosophy of the social state.

Consistently with the happiness and peace of society it is impossible for us to hold all things in common. In other words, the *public welfare* is inconsistent with the *general* dominion over things.

Why this is so, is a question in theology.

Now, general dominion, or property in common, being the character of the original endowment, and this common, or non-exclusive dominion over things, being found to be inconsistent with the public welfare, for some cause or other not now to be inquired into, the next best thing to be done is to fall back upon a division of things, or personal or exclusive ownership, as a system demanded by the general welfare. This system is what we call sociology.

Hence, sociology, or the science of the social state, is to be defended upon the ground that it is the next best thing, or the best thing under the circumstances, or the wisest course consistently with the ignorance and immorality of the race of man. We must bear in mind, along with this discussion, that man's property in his fellow-man is no more to be traced to the *common* or *general* dominion of things bestowed upon our race, than is our *exclusive* property in land or things personal to be so traced.

No man can consistently predicate an *exclusive personal* en-

joyment of anything, to a *gift in common*. Yet how common is this error.

If I give my two children a horse, for example, *in common*, bestow a *general dominion*, neither of them can predicate upon that kind of gift a right of *exclusive* property.

If either of them have, or ever come to have, a *separate* or *exclusive* right to him, or to any particular portion of his time or uses, such exclusive right must have origin in some source, aside from *my gift*, which was only a *general one*. Hence, a *general dominion* is inconsistent with *exclusive* property.

But we hold, nevertheless, to the right of private ownership of men and things, and defend our exclusive property to each upon precisely the same ground—the ground upon which all civil government, among men is to be justified—the ground of the public welfare, or the science of the social state, or the highest wisdom in our circumstances, or the necessity of our circumstances. Hence it is that we say that property, or exclusive ownership, is a part of the philosophy of the social state. What social state? Why, the social state wherein men are admitted to be *immoral and unjust*, which qualities are known to be inconsistent with a *common* enjoyment of things.

Hence it is that I say, that it is impossible for any man to interfere injuriously or improperly with the things consecrated to my exclusive use, that is to say, with my property, so to speak, unless he interferes wrongfully with the relation (moral or legal) that subsists between me, and all men, himself included, in respect to the object of property interfered with. Hence, the *objects* of property are one thing, and property itself quite another and a different thing.

Hence, if there be any advantages accruing from the institution of private ownership among men, that advantage is attributable, not directly to the *objects* of property, but to the *law*, legal or moral, upon which the institution, as such, reposes, or rather *which constitutes it*.

Hence, man's social progress is not to be attributed to the objects of property, but to property itself, or, in other words, not to the material uses of temporal things, but to the *social science*, by which temporal things are *exclusively appropriated*. We thus attribute the moral progress of man to the prevalence of the proper principles of social living.

But this question arises in a more advanced state of this discussion.

It seems paradoxical to say, that a man's *property* may be destroyed while the *objects* of the property may be substantially improved in condition; and yet the statement may

be philosophically true. But it can only be true upon the supposition of the existence of the distinction above taken, between *things* real and personal, and *property* in them.

In order plainly to illustrate this important distinction, I say, for example, that a man may take my horse—take him out of my possession, and divest me of his uses, where he was poorly provided for and ill-treated, and may take him into his own exclusive possession, where he may be sumptuously served, and yet he just as wrongfully and improperly destroys my property (in him) as though his condition had been unimproved.

A slave-thief, for example, may do the same thing with my slave, that is to say, may take him permanently out of my exclusive use and possession, and by such conduct may improve his temporal condition, and thereby utterly destroy my property in him—destroy my property, while bettering the condition of it, because he deprives *me* of the exclusive use of *that* which the law of the social state had legalized, so to say, in *my* possession.

From this view of the matter, one or two very important consequences clearly follow:—

1. If property be the creature of law—human or divine, as we think it undoubtedly is—then every law in regard to the possession and the exclusive use of the things of this life, constitutes a property in them. Hence, as there are in regard to the objects of property two kinds of laws, viz.: the human and the moral or philosophical, it follows that they may either harmonize or be in opposition.

Hence, a human lawgiver may enact a law either in harmony with, or opposed to, the science of the social state, or to the principles of morality, and hence a property may be iniquitously obtained, according to a human law.

In every treatise, therefore, with respect to property, we should carefully distinguish between the uniformly binding force of the science of the social state, or the principles of justice and morality, and the regulations in respect to society, *originating* in mere human wisdom.

Regulations originating in human wisdom may accord with the principles of justice and morality, as well as disagree with them.

A human law, therefore, which accords with the science of the social state, is only to be held as morally binding, or as perpetuating moral obligations or distinctions.

It will not do, however, to say, that laws arising in human wisdom and opposed to the science of the social state, impose no moral obligations. Undoubtedly they impose moral

obligations; but, then, these obligations are of a peculiar character and of a temporary nature.

No laws permanently regulate the social state, but those that constitute the science of that state, and those of human enactment, in accordance therewith.

Hence, if we have nothing to advance in favor of the institution of domestic slavery, but human enactments in discord with, or in opposition to, the science of the social state, or the principles of justice and morality, no good or pure-minded man would deign to undertake its justification.

2. If property be the offspring of law, human or divine, then there can be no such thing as property in a state of nature. And why? Simply because, in a state of nature, or, as it is properly called, the wild, uncultivated, or uncivilized state, men do not submit to *any obligations*, whether of human or divine enactment.

Let us for a moment consider the cardinal distinction between a civilized and an uncivilized state, in respect to members of our race.

This leading distinction, we take to be, the knowledge or ignorance, the obedience or disobedience of the rules permanently regulating the social state.

That community of our race is civilized that apprehends and obeys one of the principles of the social state; but civilized only to the extent of that knowledge and that obedience. And, then, its advance in civilization keeps pace with the principles apprehended and obeyed. Hence is it that we say it is the principles of correct living that civilizes our race.

Civilization we must remember as a term of comparison. The people of England and France are both civilized, but civilized in different degrees. No two nations upon the face of the earth are civilized in precisely the same degree, any more than they are wise, or honest, or pious, in precisely the same degree.

We never have believed in the possibility of the existence of a purely wild or savage state, or what some men call the state of nature. We have never believed in the possibility of its existence, for the reason that we do not believe that any community of the human family can live together in society, without recognizing and obeying *some* of the principles of civilization.

It is to be noticed that just as soon as a moral obligation, even of the most obvious character, comes to be recognized and obeyed, that moment is there a transition from the wild to the civilized state. I mean, of course, a partially civilized state, because that is the only state that can be predicated of the human family.

What is perfect civilization? It is the perfect knowledge of, and perfect submission to, the principles of social living.

If there be any one principle of civilization, of which any people, the most enlightened, is ignorant, and disobeys, *that* people is uncivilized in that regard, and *to that extent*. No nation can be said to be purely wild or savage, which knows and obeys any one of the principles of the social code. The people of the United States can only be said to be but partially civilized, because it is undoubtedly true that there are persons of this nation who do not know, and who disobey, many of the most obvious principles of justice and morality.

In a certain other sense there can be no such state as a savage or wild; and this view of the matter is by no means unimportant.

We do not think it can be questioned that every coming together, or association of mankind, is permanently regulated by the *science* of the social state. What we mean by this is, that there exists for the government of the human family right or proper principles of intercourse, whether they recognize and obey them or not.

To make our position still plainer, we insist that the intercourse of the savages, of this and of every other country, for example, is morally or philosophically regulated by precisely the same social science that regulates the most polished that is, or that is yet to be, upon the face of the earth.

Hence, the only distinction between the most polite and the most savage people, arises from the fact of the superior apprehension of the science of social life, and the superior obedience to its principles by the former over the latter.

There is, therefore, ethically or morally, no exemption for any portion of the family of man, however brutalized they may be, from their obligation to behave properly in the social state—and to behave properly in that regard, means to know and to obey the science of social living.

Now, assuming it to be true that the intercourse of men and women is regulated by a science which civilizes, it follows that there can be no social intercourse not so regulated, and in this sense there can be no wild or savage state.

But yet there may be a savage state in another and a different sense. As, for example, when men do not understand, and do not therefore obey, the principles of justice and morality. Mr. Fitzhugh's main proposition is, that "land monopoly," or, says he, "to express the idea more accurately, the power exercised by capital over labor, begets and sustains civilization."

Now, in the first place, land monopoly is only a different

phrase to convey the idea of exclusive ownership of land, and certainly it cannot be maintained that exclusive ownership of land is more conducive to civilization than other things exclusively owned, or exclusive ownership of other things. And, besides, the whole question depends upon the *rules*, according to which land is monopolized. If land be monopolized according to false social principles, as it is done in England under the law of entailments, or as it was done by the Church, by alienation in mortmain, or as is done in Russia by the nobles, the result is *prejudicial* to civilization. If land be appropriated or monopolized *according to wise principles, those wise principles* will conduce to the advance of the public in civilization, or the scale of being, and not the lands monopolized or their monopoly. The power exercised by capital over labor is a power to be watched and guarded. It is, when not so guarded, what Horace calls

"Bellua multorum capitum,"*

and which we translate, "a monster of many heads."

And now, while I have my reader's attention directed to this admirable satire, let me say to him that the principles for which I am now contending, may be plainly gathered from the philosophy of this ancient poet and facetious satirist. For example, he says at line 41 of this letter,

"Virtus est, vitium fugere; et sapientia prima
Stultitiâ caruisse,"

which, being *liberally* translated, means that we must not attach too much importance to land and capital, but to the *principles of social ethics*, according to which they are used and employed. Or the reader may translate them literally, and make them say that it is virtue to avoid vice, and the first wisdom to have been free from folly.

At line 60 is that admirable lesson quoted by Walpole on a memorable occasion :

"Hic murus æneus esto, 7
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa,"

a thing to be observed as well by state as by individuals.

And this philosophy he sums up in the last three lines of this letter, which are admirable, with the exception of the vulgar joke contained in the last five words.

Mr. Fitzhugh, it would seem, if we are fortunate enough fully to comprehend him, reckons material prosperity as the chief good of the state. Looking at this material prosperity in

* See Epistle I. to Mæcenas.

that light, he then contends as a corollary that slavery, as contrasted with free society, is the wiser and better agent of civilization.

Although he says that domestic slavery is not of itself civilizing, "does not beget it,"—not civilizing without land monopoly, and land monopoly is slavery to capital, he yet contends that slavery to capital is only beneficial under certain circumstances. His final conclusion is, that "too much liberty is the great evil of our age, and the vindication of slavery the best corrective of the spirit of lawless licentiousness that threatens to subvert society." Now, in opposition to this, we are rather inclined, with unaffected diffidence, to contend that the great evil of our age is too little liberty and too great licentiousness.

In order to settle the point in dispute, we will have to define the term with respect to which the issue is raised.

What is civil liberty? It is the liberty of doing as we please in all things not prohibited by the civil law.

Blackstone's definition of civil liberty is sound to the core; and he defines it to be, natural liberty so far restrained as may be demanded by the public good; plainly thereby admitting that *natural* liberty is a liberty to be restrained—a restraint demanded by the public good—in other words, a bad, or dangerous, or licentious liberty.

It is the exercise of this kind of liberty that we slaveholders object to, upon the part of the people of the Northern States.

The civil law with us, enacted by competent or regularly constituted lawful authority, plainly prohibits any interference with the institution of domestic slavery, by which property in our slaves may become insecure, or their fidelity impaired, or debauched.

The people of the North have the *natural* liberty to molest these civil regulations to our injury if they choose. It is this *natural* liberty that our *civil* law has restrained. Hence they have no *civil* liberty to molest them. Hence, when they molest them, they exercise a bad, or dangerous, or licentious liberty. Blackstone would say, to them, although you have the *natural* liberty to do as you please, yet that kind of liberty is to be restrained by civil laws, in order to have civil liberty, and civil liberty consists in doing everything *not prohibited by the civil law*; and since the civil law *prohibits you* from injuriously interfering with the institution of domestic slavery, it would be a licentious or bad natural liberty that would enable you to do what the civil law prohibits. Civil liberty demands of you to obey the civil law. Natural liberty enables you to disobey it. Natural liberty becomes a bad liberty, the very moment it

is restrained by a civil law, enacted by any lawfully constituted legislative authority. It is moral to obey, and immoral to disobey such a law, and this law the people of the North disobey. The conclusion I leave to others to deduce.

I have always admired the definition of civil liberty given by Blackstone.

Hence, under this definition of civil liberty, the best form of civil rule is that which *sufficiently or wisely restrains natural liberty*.

Hence, men's natural liberty is not to be causelessly disturbed or impaired, but only usefully or beneficially.

This liberty—a liberty to do either right or *wrong*—is sufficiently or wisely restrained when men are compelled, by pains and penalties that accompany civil law, to the observance of those general rules that preserve the public peace, and uphold the public morality.

Between social and civil liberty there is a marked distinction, which we desire the reader particularly to notice.

Social liberty is the liberty of acting in accordance with the principles of social life *voluntarily*. It is distinguished favorably from civil liberty, from the fact that there are coercive penalties, and pains of body and estate, attached to the latter, that have no relevancy to the former.

What we desire the civil government to do, in any community of which we are a member, is so to overrule the *natural* liberty, that men have to obey or disobey the principles of justice and morality, by such bodily pains and penalties as thereby to *compel them* to observe a sufficient number of the rules of social life to render society peaceful and moral.

Hence, we do not want civil government to touch any one who is disposed to be a socialist; that is, to obey the science of the social state *voluntarily*.

What we want civil government to do, is to make haste to get away from the ways and affairs of men whenever it can do so, without detriment to the public welfare.

Hence, according to these observations, it is the merest contradiction in terms to speak of the *best form of civil government*. It is impossible, in the very nature of things, for any form of *civil rule* to be *positively* the best, for the reason, that the best form of social government is the prevalence of social science *voluntarily* obeyed.

All civil government is undeniably an evil, and only made necessary by the evil passions and ignorance of our race.

There may be, we cheerfully concede, best civil governments *comparatively*; that is to say, best civil governments for particular people and particular periods.

Republican government may be, and doubtless is, comparatively, the best for the enlightened people of this country, but how would it do for the ignorant Africans? Would it be the *best* for them? Clearly not. They are too ignorant and wild.

The best form of civil rule for men low down in the scale of being, is the despotic, or monarchical. Even slavery itself, which we cannot but regard as comparatively the least commendable of the many forms of civil government, is the best under certain circumstances and for certain peoples. It is manifestly and clearly the best form of civil rule for the Africans of this nation, *one and all*.

Civil government must be accommodated to the intelligence and virtue of the community to be subjected to it.

I admire republican governments—governments of constitutional checks and balances—exceedingly; but, nevertheless, enlightened as I take many of the nations of Europe to be, I should be slow to recommend it to their adoption. I should fear that they were not sufficiently advanced in the science of the social state, as voluntarily to obey them, in the absence of a more despotic civil authority.

Accordingly, as men in social communities are civilized (and by civilization I mean the knowledge of, and the disposition to obey, the science of social intercourse, on the principles of morality and justice), so should civil rule be lenient or constitutional.

Governments should relax—and so will, as a general rule—from the iron despotism of a single will, or individual domination, so absolutely necessary in communities in but a small degree removed from a state of barbarism—submitting to constitutional checks and balances in proportion to the civilization of the governed.

Let us now turn our attention to consider the origin and value of the objects of property.

In the first place, we are to remark that man, besides being endowed with capacity to apprehend truth, is also the creature of passions or affections.

These affections are pleased instinctively with possession of the visible objects of this world.

We all want to possess and enjoy the things that gratify the several senses; and such is our selfishness, we all want them to the exclusion of the other legatees.

Hence arise conflicts of wants, the collision of opposing interests, and the consequent clash of *brute* force.

Here we have the cause and the origin of property and of civil laws.

If these opposing desires could have been settled in accordance with social ethics, by amicable agreement, we never should have heard of either civil government or laws of exclusive ownership. But because these conflicts could not be so settled, in consequence of the ignorance and selfishness of men, civil government, representing the physical strength of the majority, and laws of property, or principles of exclusive ownership, representing their opinions with respect to justice, enforced by bodily pains and penalties, became an *absolute necessity*, demanded by the public welfare.

If, therefore, the public welfare had not imperiously demanded their interposition, civil governments would never have been instituted among men. From the foregoing remarks we draw the final conclusion, which is, that the objects of property, or, if you please, the temporal and exclusive possession of the things of this life, have no direct or inherent tendency to civilize or improve our race, or elevate it in the scale of being.

Of themselves, or aside from the principles that regulate their ownership, they have as strong a tendency to corrupt as to ameliorate.

What makes worldly things of use in the affairs of human progress, is, not their possession, or exclusive dominion, but *the principles of social life that cluster around them*, and which, without worldly objects of desire, would have no place in the ways and affairs of men.

ART. VI.—BISHOP CAPERS AND THE METHODIST CHURCH.

WITHOUT any of the spirit of sectarianism, it is our delight to set forth the virtues of those of every faith, who illustrate, in their daily walks and avocations, Christian life, whether viewed from a Catholic or Protestant standpoint, or from the standpoint of any of the orthodoxies and heterodoxies which so fatally divide and break up the Christian world.

It is on this account that we are happy to procure a copy of the interesting volume which Dr. Wightman, president of Wofford College, S. C., has issued from the press, entitled, "Life of Wm. Capers, D. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, including an Autobiography."

For nearly half a century the name of Wm. Capers, in the humblest, as in the most exalted duties of the Christian ministry, has been treasured in the hearts of the vast community who make up the Methodist Church; and in a more especial

manner has it been treasured by those of us at the South, whose fortune it was to be thrown immediately within the sphere of his labors, to gather wisdom from his precepts, and virtue from his example. A Christian, a scholar, and a gentleman, he knew how to temper the duties of the church with those of the world, and to reconcile the claims of patriotism and society with the sterner and the usually too uncompromising ones of the pulpit. Such men deserve a place in civil, as in religious history, and we shall be in no danger of trespassing upon forbidden ground, in glancing through their biographies, or in making appropriate reflections and extracts as we pass. It would be so, were there not in our case personal feelings to be gratified; for among the earliest recollections of our boyhood, are the polished brow, the whitened locks, and the silvery notes of Dr. Capers, as, Sabbath after Sabbath, they presented themselves in the sanctuary that we were required by parental solicitude to attend, much against our own inclinations, which the rather would have run riot among the trees, the bird's-nests, and high grass of the churchyard which adjoined, and gave practical point to the text, that all human things are vanity. If not improved by the teaching, we still learned to revere the teacher, and have ever since been gladdened by reports of his growing fame and his extending usefulness.

Dr. Capers was the son of a Revolutionary worthy, Major William Capers, who served with Marion and Moultrie, but has been overlooked in the several histories of the times, with the exception of a casual mention in the notes of Chancellor James. This is a fate not uncommon with many who were among the boldest and stanchest and most uncompromising of the patriots of that day. Dr. Capers tells us that the Butlers of South Carolina are in this category; but the list might be greatly extended. There is scarcely an old family but can supply from its own traditions much that history has overlooked. The present writer is descended from one of those families which emigrated to South Carolina almost coeval with the first settlement at Port Royal, and which, in the Revolution, gave, in an humble way, patriot after patriot to the country's service, whose names and deeds have furnished the material of family disquisitions at many a hearthstone, but have, unfortunately, never been intrusted to the surer custody of the historian. It has been told in particular how his maternal grandfather, William Norton, with a trusty and ever-faithful slave at his side, served during several years of the war in this exploit of daring and in that; how he repaired to Charleston, and was present at the siege, and how, after its

fall, being among the prisoners, he was attacked with small-pox, and his life preserved by the efforts of a heroic sister, who, with a boat and hands, hastened from her plantation to the city, and asked and obtained from the royal authorities the custody and keeping of her brother. This and the like are among the traditions that come down like heir-looms; yet nowhere, in any of the books, or records, or published lists of any sort, has it been possible to find mention of his name. But what, after all, are such vain traditions in a practical age like ours? As Juvenal meanly says, *Quæ faciunt stemmata?*

There are passages in Bishop Capers's Autobiography which we mark for reference. His account of the scenes of his childhood is often touching and beautiful, and illustrates very strikingly the simplicity of his character. Referring to these scenes, and to the constraint which is sometimes laid upon children, he indulges in a very pretty digression.

"And I say now, let the children be children. Let them have their plays in their own way, and choose them for themselves. We only spoil it by interfering. And I say more: away with all sickly sentimentalism, and the cruelty of unnatural constraint. What a deprivation it would have been to me at Belle Vue to have been refused my traps because it was cruel to catch the birds! But I had my traps, and never dreamed of any cruelty in the matter. My father made the first one for me, and taught me how to make them, and how to set them, and to choose proper places for them. But he never made a cage for me, nor did I ever want him to make one. God had given me the birds to eat, if I could catch them; but not to shut them up in cages, where they could do me no good. No artificial cases of conscience were made for me. I loved the birds. I loved to see their pretty feathers, and to hear them sing; but I loved to taste of their flesh still better. And I might do so as inoffensively as a cat, for anything I was taught. The use gave the measure of right in the case. Such as I could not eat I would not catch. And I hate this day the mawkish philosophy, which gives to the birds the sympathy due to the children. Let the children be free and active. Let them have a mind and will. And let them have a parent's gentle, faithful guidance: neither the ill-judging weakness, which is ever teasing them with interjections that mean nothing; nor the false refinement which, while it must have the birds go free to carol in the groves, makes caged birds of the little children; nor the tyranny of constraining them out of all their simple gleeful nature, to behave like old people."

On page 53, we have a description of one of those remarkable assemblages of the olden time, which our Methodist friends entitle, *camp-meeting*, and which have furnished scenes to baffle the skill of Hogarth, and puzzle not a little psychologist and physiologist alike. The one in 1802, he thus describes:

"What was most remarkable, both at this camp-meeting, and the following one a year afterward (1803), as distinguishing them from much more later camp-meetings, was the strange and unaccountable bodily exercises which prevailed there. In some instances, persons who were not before known to be at all religious, or under any particular concern about it, would suddenly fall to the ground, and become strangely convulsed with what was called the jerks; the head and neck, and sometimes the body also, moving backward and forward with spasmodic violence, and so rapidly, that the plaited hair of a woman's head might be heard

to crack. This exercise was not peculiar to feeble persons, nor to either sex, but, on the contrary, was most frequent to the strong and athletic, whether man or woman. I never knew it among children, nor very old persons. In other cases, persons falling down would appear senseless, and almost lifeless, for hours together; lying motionless at full length on the ground, and almost as pale as corpses. And then, there was the jumping exercise, which sometimes approximated dancing; in which several persons might be seen standing perfectly erect, and springing upward, without seeming to bend a joint of their bodies. Such exercises were scarcely, if at all, present among the same people at the camp-meeting of 1806."

The Doctor could not but recognize the "workings of God's grace" on all these extraordinary manifestations, exhibiting, in this respect, an extent of faith which unhappily is not vouchsafed to an "outside barbarian."

Among his fellow-students at the South Carolina College, Dr. Capers mentions the honored names of Chancellor Harper, Josiah Evans, William J. Grayson, William T. Brantly, etc. At the mention of this last named, it becomes us to drop a pious tear. He was our friend and preceptor, and the lessons of morality and wisdom which for several years were distilled from his eloquent lips into our ear, were not altogether wasted, let us hope, upon barren soil. He was a man of massive intellect, and a great dialectician. In the discussion of pure metaphysics we have never met his equal. He seemed to grapple with the subject before him with the strength of Hercules, and with the skill of Socrates. Analysis and synthesis were his especial shield and sword, and in the command of the pure, rich old English, undefiled, he was rarely matched on any arena. In force and fullness it was truly Johnsonian. In history, too, he was entirely at ease, but in mathematics, and languages, which he sometimes affected, there were deficiencies that even a casual student might at times detect. In the pulpit he was ornate and profound, though but few of his sermons have been published, and these we have in a small volume, a present from himself, which has furnished pleasure to us in many an hour. Worthy old Doctor! How well do we recall those hours which are never to return, when your large, and somewhat ungainly figure, would be seen in the chapel, and in the recitation and lecture halls of the old Charleston College; when our shortcomings would be chided by your naturally irascible nature, but when your large and noble heart would ever be ready to forgive and to forget, and to reward, where any merit seemed to disclose itself! How many of thy eccentricities will linger among the traditions of that college. Not soon, in particular, will the class of 1843 forget your parting admonitions, which, at their request, were thrown by you into a sermon, and delivered in the First Baptist Church, from the

text, "God made man perfect; but they have sought out many inventions." We are wandering.

In the course of his autobiography, Bishop Capers refers to some of those remarkable characters, who may be found in many parts of the South to shame our abolition brethren, and who are denominated "black preachers." The account of Henry Evans, of North Carolina, exhibits one of these.

"Henry Evans was confessedly the father of the Methodist Church, white and black, in Fayetteville, and the best preacher of his time in that quarter, and was so remarkable, as to have become the greatest curiosity of the town; insomuch, that distinguished visitors hardly felt that they might pass a Sunday in Fayetteville without hearing him preach. Evans was from Virginia; a shoemaker by trade, and, I think, was born free. He became a Christian and a Methodist quite young, and was licensed to preach in Virginia. While yet a young man, he determined to remove to Charleston, S. C., thinking he might succeed best there at his trade. * * * This determined him to stop in Fayetteville; and he began to preach to the negroes, with great effect. The town council interfered, and nothing in his power could prevail with them to permit him to preach. He then withdrew to the sand-hills, out of town, and held meetings in the woods, changing his appointments from place to place. No law was violated, while the council was effectually eluded; and so the opposition passed into the hands of the mob. These he worried out, by changing his appointments, so that when they went to work their will upon him, he was preaching somewhere else. * * * Happily for him, and the cause of religion, his honest countenance and earnest pleadings were soon powerfully seconded by the fruits of his labors. One after another began to suspect their servants of attending his preaching, not because they were made worse, but wonderfully better. The effect on the public morals of the negroes, too, began to be seen, particularly as regarded their habits on Sunday, and drunkenness. And it was not long before the mob was called off, by a change in the current of opinion, and Evans was allowed to preach in town. At that time, there was not a single church edifice in town, and but one congregation (Presbyterian), who worshipped in what was called the State-house, under which was the market; and it was plainly Evans, or nobody, to preach to the negroes. Now, too, of the mistresses, there were not a few, and some masters, who were brought to think that the preaching, which had proved so beneficial to their servants, might be good for them also; and the famous negro preacher had some whites as well as blacks to hear him. Seats, distinctly separated, were at first appropriated to the whites, near the pulpit. But Evans had already become famous, and these seats were insufficient. Indeed, the negroes seemed likely to lose their preacher, negro though he was, while the whites, crowded out of their appropriate seats, took possession of those in the rear. Meanwhile, Evans had represented to the preacher of Bladen Circuit, how things were going, and induced him to take his meeting-house into the circuit, and constitute a church there. And now, there was no longer room for the negroes in the house when Evans preached; and for the accommodation of both classes, the weather-boards were knocked off, and sheds were added to the house on either side; the whites occupying the whole of the original building, and the negroes those sheds as a part of the same house. Evans's dwelling was a shed at the pulpit end of the church. * * * It was my practice to hold a meeting with the blacks in the church, directly after morning preaching, every Sunday. And on the Sunday before his death, during this meeting, the little door between his humble shed and the chancel where I stood, was opened, and the dying man entered for a last farewell to his people. He was almost too feeble to stand at all, but supporting himself by the railing of the chancel, he said: 'I have come to say my last word to you. It is this: None but Christ. Three times I have had my life in jeopardy for preaching the gospel to you. Three times I have broken the ice on the edge of the water, and swam across the Cape Fear, to preach the gospel to you. And now, if in my last hour, I could trust to that, or to any-

thing else but Christ crucified, for my salvation, all should be lost, and my soul perish for ever."

Bishop Capers, in speaking of his second marriage, which followed rather sooner than is justified by public opinion upon the decease of his first wife, passes a beautiful and touching compliment to the departed lady, and, at the same time, very ingeniously and happily justifies his course :

"If the opinion were true which I have heard expressed, that a second wife is a supplanter, and in contracting a second marriage, one forgets the former wife, or loses his affections for her, transferring it to the supplanter ; or if only that to marry a second wife, implies such an interference with the affections as is inconsistent with the most tenderly cherished love and affection for the dead, I could never have been married a second time, nor could ten years have prepared me for the unnatural revulsion. I did not believe so, nor did I feel so. It was alike natural and sincere for me to weep for the dead or solicit a living wife ; and the woman should have had not my affection but abhorrence, who should have come to my arms as a supplanter. Anna was enshrined in my heart never to be dispossessed ; and the wife I solicited, was not to dispute her title to her burying-place. And yet, I repeat, I solicited the hand of Miss McGill as sincerely as I had done that of Miss White ; and I loved to talk of my dear Anna to her. I loved to tell her how she must have loved to know her, as her own soul's sister ; as I have since told her, how I shall love to introduce them when we meet together in heaven. Nature's secrets are not to be disclosed in words ; but so simple was my heart, so sincere my conduct, that one of my first cares, after my second marriage, was to introduce Mrs. Capers to my mother (Anna's mother) as her daughter. I knew she could never doubt my love for the deceased."

The foster-mother of Mrs. Capers had designed making her the heir of her fortune, which was large, but was prevented by the sudden approach of death, and by a course of conduct upon the part of the daughter's husband, which, though honorable to his character as a man and a Christian, may yet be open to exception, in a worldly point, since there are duties to be performed to the living as to the dead. We give his own account of it.

"The second physician was Dr. John Wragg, a nephew of my second mother ; and suspecting something, probably, he asked me at the first moment we were alone after seeing her, if she had a will, or wished to alter one ; and on being told how the matter was, urged me instantly to send for a lawyer. But it could not be. She had been trifled with to within two hours of her consciousness in life, and I owed her too much to take up those two hours at the threshold of eternity with a lawyer ; and I owed myself too much to allow a suspicion to attach to me that I had brought her to my house in a dying condition to filch her property. When her situation was made known to her, the will came first to her mind. But I was at her bedside for another purpose, and claimed her thoughts for Christ and his salvation ; and several times afterward, when scarcely able to articulate, she tried to say something about that will."

• A very amusing incident is narrated on page 216 of the autobiography, which will recall to the mind of every Southern reader many that are not unlike :

"I was holding a love-feast for them, and Cæsar, an elderly African, spoke with great animation of a good meeting he had had across the river, at which somebody had agreed to join the Church, and was now present for that purpose. And when he had sat down, it being time to conclude the service, I asked him if I had understood him rightly, as saying that he had brought some one to join the Church.

"Yes, sir," answered he, briskly, 'dat da him.'

"But did you not say, old man, that she was a Baptist?"

"Yes, sir, e Bapty."

"But why don't she stay with her own people?"

"Here he arose, and putting himself in an oratorical posture, he proceeded thus:

"You see, sir, ober we side de riber (river), some Bapty and some Metody. An de Bapty, dem say de ting tan (stand) so (motioning to the left), and de Metody, we say e tan so (motioning to the right). An so me and Bro. Tom, we bin hab meetin; and one Bapty broder bin da, and dis sister bin da. An me talk pon um, an de Bapty broder talk pon um; and him talk and me talk long time. An ater (after) dis sister set down da long time, an yeddy (hear) we good fasin (fashion), e tell me say, 'Bro. Cæsar, me tink you right.' Me say, 'Ki, eister, you say you tink me right? Me know me right.' So, sir, you see me bring um to you fuh (for) join Church. An you know, sir, de Scriptor say, de strongis dog, let um hole (hold) fas."

"And who might have been the weaker dog where Cæsar was the stronger one?"

We have not space, however, for extending these extracts. Dr. Wightman, at the request of the family, and with abundant material in his possession, completes the career of Dr. Capers in its connection with that of the Methodist Church, of which he is himself so bright an ornament. The task is performed ably and modestly. In the tenth chapter he refers to the centennial celebration which was held by the Methodists of the Union, and to the great results which followed. We were at the time a youth, undergoing instruction at Cokesbury, which was then a manual labor school, though the *labor* part of it proved to be no little of a farce *in practice*, whatever it might be in theory, and heard in the immense camp-ground adjoining, where from five to ten thousand people were assembled, a sermon which lasted between two and three hours, and which, in gorgeous imagery, eloquent description, and deep pathos, we have never heard excelled. It is due to Dr. Wightman to say, that this sermon was delivered by himself. What he says of old Cokesbury we extract, in memory of it and in its honor:

"This institution, which is under the control of the South Carolina Conference, has had an eminently useful and popular career. Among its rectors stand the names of instructors of high reputation in their profession. The munificence of Mr. George Holloway, a Methodist gentleman of comfortable property, who died, leaving no children, has given an endowment to the school, which secures the education and board of eight or ten sons of ministers of the South Carolina Conference, the preference being given to the sons of deceased or superannuated preachers. A long line of useful results will hand down to posterity his honored name as a public benefactor."

As a specimen of Dr. Wightman's best style, and in honor of Dr. Bascom, who was considered by Henry Clay the first orator of America, we extract the following:

"His fervid genius delighted to vivify and incarnate its thoughts with the force and in the form of scenic representation. And in this he supposed he was carrying with him the sympathies of the general mind of the country, even though it might be at the expense of disappointing the fastidiousness of cultivated taste. Even a poet may have too much imagination, as was the case with Spenser. The 'Fairy Queen' is a series of glittering tableaux, each the most beautiful of all scene-painting in our language and literature; but, by their very brilliancy and rapid succession, complicating and interfering with the thread of the story; and leaving at last something of a confused impression of the whole upon the reader's mind. While in South Carolina, Dr. Bascom received the attentions of leading gentlemen both in Charleston and Columbia—men who, in point of manners, were peers of princes. In company with them he maintained a noble and graceful ease, as though he had been dandled on the knee of affluence, and had mixed with titled society from his boyhood. This is mentioned merely to correct an impression of a different kind sought to be made since his death."

The destiny of the Methodist Church is thus depicted by one who may assuredly be regarded one of its most enthusiastic adherents:

"The Methodist itinerancy furnishes the trained discipline, the almost military economy, the rapid combinations, and central efficiency of a system of camp-meetings, circuits, presiding elders' districts, and Annual Conference organizations—the simplicity, directness, and vigor of evangelic aggression; and the oversight of a general Episcopal superintendency, directing, encouraging, animating the whole apparatus of men and measures, and pushing the missionary column in the direction claimed by the strongest emergency. Here are bishops who, to the sagacity, wisdom, and veneration, obtained from years of service, add the vigor of hardy pioneers, who ride on horseback a thousand miles on a stretch, along the frontier of civilized life. It has been said of the Methodism of fifty years ago, that 'it had no ruffles or lawn sleeves that it cared to soil, no lovelocks that it feared to disorder, no buckles it was loath to tarnish. It lodged roughly, and it fared scantily. It trumped up muddy ridges, it swam or forded rivers to the waist; it slept on leaves or raw deer-skin, and pillowed its head on saddle-bags; it bivouacked among wolves or Indians; now it suffered from ticks or mosquitoes—it was attacked by dogs, it was hooted, and it was pelted—but it thrived.'"

The discussions which so unfortunately crept into the Church upon the subject of slavery, and which at last resulted in a Northern and Southern section, are given at large in the volume before us, and will be found very interesting. The declaration of the Southern Churches was presented by Dr. Longstreet, and was as follows:

"The delegates of the Conferences in the slaveholding States take leave to declare to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the continued agitation of the subject of slavery and abolition in a portion of the Church, the frequent action on that subject in the General Conference, and especially the extra-judicial proceedings against Bishop Andrew, which resulted, on Saturday last, in the virtual suspension of him from his office as Superintendent, must produce a state of things in the South which renders a continuance of the jurisdiction of that General Conference over these Conferences inconsistent with the success of the ministry in the slaveholding States."

Dr. Capers spoke eloquently in its defence :

" 'Never, never,' said he, 'have I suffered, as in view of the evil which this measure threatens against the South. The agitation has begun there; and I tell you that though our hearts were to be torn from our bodies, it could avail nothing when once you have awakened the feeling that we cannot be trusted among the slaves. *Once you have done this, you have effectually destroyed us.* I could wish to die sooner than live to see such a day. As sure as you live, there are tens of thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, whose destiny may be perilled by your decision on this case. When we tell you that we preach to a hundred thousand slaves in our missionary field, we only announce the beginning of our work—the beginning openings of the door of access to the most numerous masses of slaves in the South. When we add that there are two hundred thousand now within our reach who have no gospel unless we give it to them, it is still but the same announcement of the beginnings of the opening of that wide and effectual door, which was so long closed, and so lately has begun to be opened, for the preaching of the gospel by our ministry, to a numerous and destitute portion of the people. Oh, close not this door! Shut us not out from this great work, to which we have been so signally called of God."

But we must close our extracts with two more only of the many topics which we had marked. The first is in regard to the general labors and character of Dr. Capers, and the last in relation to the religious instruction of the Southern slaves, a subject of the greatest interest to us all.

" 'Bishop Capers,' says Dr. Wightman, 'has left behind him no literary monument save the Autobiography prefixed to his memoir, the Catechisms for the negro missions, and Short Sermons and True Tales for children, written for the *Sunday School Visitor*, and since his death published in a neat little volume, by Dr. Summers. He was formed in the vigorous school of active life, and the incessant travel and constant preaching of his earlier years left him no time for the severer studies which are necessary to successful authorship in the fields of theology, metaphysics, or moral science. This early contact with the practical realities of life, while it fostered the energy by which he forced his way to eminence and usefulness, was unpropitious to scholarly habits. He was one of the master-spirits of the second generation of Southern Methodists; a worthy successor of Asbury, Hull, Humphries, and Daugherty; intrepid, whole-hearted, well-poised, strong in influence that had been nobly won by great labors; a doer of things worthy to be written; inheriting a dignity unapproached by him who has merely written things worthy to be read. Having applied the activities of life to the loftiest uses, he has passed into the City of God, where, in the domain of spirits for ever blessed and glorified, those activities will ever move on,

"While life, and thought, and being last,
Or immortality endures."

MISSIONS TO THE BLACKS.—Upon this subject we extract largely from the Biography :

"In the autumn of the preceding year, after his return from England, Mr. Capers was waited on by the Hon. Charles C. Pinckney, a gentleman who had a large planting interest on Santee, to ascertain whether a Methodist exhorter could be recommended to him as a suitable person to oversee his plantation. Mr. Pinckney stated, as the reasons for this application, Mr. Capers's known interest in the religious welfare of the colored population, and the fact that the happy results which had followed the pious endeavors of a Methodist overseer on the plantation of one of his Georgia friends, had directed his attention to the subject. Soon after, Col. Lewis Morris and Mr. Charles Baring, of Pon Pon, united in a similar request. These were gentlemen of high character, who thus took the initiative in a course of missionary operations which may justly

be termed the glory of Southern Christianity. They were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but availed themselves of the earliest opening which the peculiar itinerant organization of the Methodist Church afforded, for furnishing religious instruction to their slaves at the hands of men deemed competent and safe in the judgment of Mr. Capers.

"The position of the plantation negroes on the river-deltas of the low country is peculiar. In this malarial region very few white families are found. Churches are, of course, very scarce; and apart from special arrangements made for the religious improvement of the blacks by the planters, there is no access, in many instances, to any of the agencies of the organized Christianity of the country. Originally brought from Western Africa, the most ignorant and degraded portion of the realm of Paganism; enslaved, many of them, in their fatherland; victims of debasing superstitions; what recuperative element was there to be found in their condition? That inscrutable providence of God, whose march through the centuries is apparently slow, but with unerring tread and in the right direction, seems to have overruled the cupidity of the British slave-traders, and allowed an exodus of hundreds of thousands of Africa's children to the shores of this country, where, under the mild form of servitude known in the Southern States, they contribute to the feeding and clothing of the world, and are at the same time environed with the light and saving influences of Christian civilization. Unfit for political freedom, unable to govern themselves; put by color and caste, as well as by intellectual inferiority, beyond the possibility of any future absorption into the dominant white race, their condition requires but one additional element to render it, in their present circumstances, in the South, the best that appears attainable by them—and that is, religious instruction adapted to their mental capabilities. Much has been said or 'shrieked,' by traders in philanthropy, concerning the 'chattel' into which the negro has been transformed by Southern legislation. The fact, however, remains unaltered, that Southern law considers the slave a *person*, treats him as possessed of *ethical* character, and protects him as fully, in his place, as it does his master in *his*. And public opinion freely concedes that moral capabilities and an immortal destiny righteously demand moral cultivation, religious opportunities—in a word, the gospel, which is the chartered right of the poor, and the precious boon of the 'bond' as well as the free. The master is under obligation to have his servant taught the duties he owes to God and man. This is one of the responsibilities involved in the relation between the parties; and from this responsibility there is no escape while the relation exists, and while the sanction of the New Testament is claimed for it.

"Nearly a generation has passed away since the commencement of these missionary operations among the blacks. It is interesting to trace their expansion and results through a quarter of a century. That there has been a large development is proved by the statistics published from year to year by the Missionary Society. In 1833 two additional mission stations were established. In 1834, they numbered six; in 1835, eight; in 1836, nine; in 1837, ten; and ten years afterward, viz., in 1847, there were seventeen missions, served by twenty-five efficient preachers of the Conference. At the death of Bishop Capers, there were twenty-six missionary stations in South Carolina, on which were employed thirty-two preachers. The number of Church members at that time was 11,546 on these mission stations. The missionary revenue of the Conference had risen from \$300 to \$25,000. These are very substantial results, so far as statistics go.

"Beyond all this, several important consequences may be observed. That the religious sentiment of the country should be directed, clearly and strongly, in favor of furnishing the colored population with the means of hearing the gospel of their salvation, and of learning their duty to God and their accountability in a future life, is a very cheering aspect of the whole subject. The history of these missions brings out the fact that the Christian minister has been welcomed on the plantations; that chapels have been built; liberal contributions been furnished by the planters; master and servant are seen worshipping God together: the spirit of Christian light and love has reacted upon the one, while it has directly benefited the other. How important is a growing public sentiment which shows itself in such aspects as these!

"We may notice, moreover, the positive influence of Christianity upon the negro population. It is confidently believed, that Christian influence has made itself felt in the conscience, conversation, and life of thousands of the blacks. A vast deal of ignorance has been in the way, on the part of the old negroes; many superstitious notions, many fixed habits of immorality, have opposed barriers to the entrance of the word of God to the inner man. The improvement on the part of the younger generation has not been as extensive as their opportunities of instruction. No romance surrounds such a field of labor; it lacks all the elements which stir the enthusiasm of lofty minds; it is, in the highest degree, a work of faith, demanding the patience of hope and the labor of love. But now and then a gleam of light breaks out: some death-bed scene in the lowly cabin of the negro-quarter attests the power and glory of the gospel. Instead of the stupid indifference of a semi-brutal nature, or the frantic moanings of a terrified superstition, the missionary witnesses the calm confidence of a faith which leans on the bosom of Jesus—the Man of sorrows—the Son of God; and which trusts his merits for salvation in a crisis that baffles the proud-est reason, and prostrates the loftiest self-righteousness.

"But, furthermore, it is worthy of notice that, in connection with regular preaching, the catechetical instruction of the young negroes is constantly attended to. This is uniformly done orally. These 'little children' are brought to Christ. Is it saying too much to affirm that of many such is the kingdom of heaven? Christian nurture thus grows with their growth. Correct ideas of God, of duty, of the relations of time and eternity, of human accountability—the foundation-principles of Christian character and life—are laid in the earliest years of these catechumens.

"In point of fact, a gratifying degree of success has crowned these efforts. The testimony of masters and missionaries goes to show that a wholesome effect has been produced upon the character of the negro population generally. A change for the better is visible everywhere, when the present generation is contrasted with the past."

ART. VII.—AMERICAN CITIES—PHILADELPHIA.

SEVERAL months since, when acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Friedley's work, entitled "Philadelphia and its Manufactures," we promised to make it the basis of an article upon that city, and shall endeavor now in part to fulfil the promise.

The causes which tend mostly to the development of manufacturing skill, are considered to be a general diffusion of intelligence among the people, security of property, an abundant supply of effective laborers, and of those qualified to direct them, position, climate, etc., advantages which Philadelphia enjoys in a very high degree, and she has accordingly made advances which scarcely any other American city may hope to exceed. The proximity and accessibility of her coal and iron mines alone, are a vast premium to her industry. The question of water-power and steam-power may now be considered settled in favor of the latter, and even in New-England, where coal must be transported such immense distances, the substitution is recommended, and largely adopted. In the coal districts of England are found all the great manu-

facturing cities and towns—Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, which, together, support over a million of inhabitants.

Philadelphia was founded in 1682-'83, by a colony of English Quakers, and it is intimated that Penn must have had in mind the ancient city of Babylon, which he imitated in the regularity of the streets, and seemed desirous to emulate in the extent of area included, since the commissioners were ordered to lay out a town of eight thousand acres, about thirteen square miles. In 1774, the first American Congress met in Carpenter's Hall, a building still standing in a court back of Chestnut-street, between Third and Fourth. Here was adopted the "Declaration of Independence," which was read in the State-House yard. The Federal Constitution was adopted here, and the first President, the Father of his country, fixed his residence, and held his court, in a building on the south side of Market-street, one door east of Sixth, the lot being now occupied by an immense clothing store. The old Bank of America, and its successor, the United States Bank, were here. In 1793, the Mint was established, which, up to the present time, independently of its branches, has coined about four hundred millions of dollars.

In 1793, the yellow fever visited Philadelphia, and destroyed four thousand persons, about one tenth of the entire population. It again visited the city in 1798.

In 1854, the corporate limits of Philadelphia were made co-extensive with those of the county of Philadelphia, covering an area of one hundred and twenty square miles, and bringing within the jurisdiction of the city a large number of adjoining villages and towns. Says Mr. Friedley :—

PHILADELPHIA is usually described as the second city in the United States; and, if we except Paris, nearly equals the largest capitals on the continent of Europe in population. No census has been taken since 1850; but assuming that the increase has been in the same ratio as that which distinguished the ten years preceding the last national census, its present population cannot be far short of 600,000. Its entire length, as per Ellet's Survey, is twenty-three miles, and average breadth five and a half miles; area, one hundred and twenty-nine and one-eighth square miles, or 82,700 acres. The densely inhabited portion of Philadelphia extends about four miles on the Delaware, from Southwark north to Richmond, formerly Port Richmond, and two and a half miles on the Schuylkill, having a breadth between the two rivers, assuming South-street formerly the southern boundary of the city to be the standard, of 12,098 feet 3 inches. The plan of regularity in the streets—originally adopted by Penn, and which, though condemned by some travellers accustomed to the crooked and narrow streets of European capitals, has been unqualifiedly approved by mathematical and scientific minds—is adhered to; and in the northern as well as the central parts of the city, there are avenues and streets which, for spaciousness and elegance, are unsurpassed by any. The elegance of the *public* buildings

has long been a subject of remark, even in primary geographies; but, within the last few years, the architectural beauties of the city have been vastly enhanced by the erection of numerous costly *private* buildings: banks, stores, churches, dwellings—of granite, iron, sandstone, and marble; and its upward growth, by the addition of stories upon stories, is not less remarkable. Beyond the compact or densely built-up portions, in the northerly direction, there is a wide expanding district between the two rivers, occupied in part by beautiful suburban residences, and by numerous manufactories, surrounded by the habitations of industrious and contented artisans. The vicinity of Germantown is especially noted for the number of elegant cottages and villas, surrounded by handsomely laid out grounds, delightfully shaded; while the beauties of the Wissahickon, have they not inspired poets? But the citizens of Philadelphia, though appreciating her elegance in architecture, and scenes of natural beauty, cherish them less fondly, and point to them with less pride, than to the number and superiority of her charitable institutions, the excellence of her schools, the refinements of her society, her eminence in the Fine and the Mechanical Arts, the multiplied conveniences of life, promoting domestic comfort, and the celebrity of her Forum and Medical Schools, which, like the works of the Athenian orators, are regarded with veneration and respect by every polished nation.

The commerce of Philadelphia has not kept pace with her mining and her manufactures. For a long time she was the great commercial mart of the Western world, and entertained the shipping of Europe and the Indies. Her decline in this respect, however, is not owing to natural position, it being similar to that of Liverpool, London, and Paris; nor yet the want of depth at her bar, the charts showing from eighteen to twenty-five feet water; but to many other causes, which Mr. Friedley explains. These are the application of her capital and direction of her energies to the opening of the coal fields, and extension of her internal improvements. More than one hundred millions of dollars were withdrawn from commercial activity, and invested in productive and unproductive improvements and partially abortive schemes. At the present time there are within the borders of Pennsylvania upward of eight hundred miles of canal, and sixteen hundred miles of railroad, of which the revenues are mainly derived from freight on coal alone.

But we return again to our author. He says:—

On the first of January, 1858, Pennsylvania had 2,773½ miles of railroad, costing \$135,166,609; or, estimating the population of the State at three millions, the amount expended was at the rate of \$45 for each man, woman, and child in the commonwealth. The cost of constructing the canals within its borders, exceeding as they do 1,200 miles in length, has been stated at thirty millions of dollars. To these immense sums, if we add the amounts expended in seeking for minerals, sinking shafts, opening mines, disinterring iron ore, and erecting works to manufacture it, the vastness of expenditure incurred for the development of internal wealth, may well astonish and appal even those to whom the theme has become familiar by daily contemplation. In all these enterprises, the capital and credit of Philadelphia are conspicuous.

But the prodigies achieved within the limits of Pennsylvania, great as they are, did not exhaust the zeal of the citizens of Philadelphia in behalf of internal improvements. Their brethren in neighboring States, in the South and the West, have drawn largely for contributions to such projects; and, to the extent of our ability, their drafts have not been dishonored. The port-folios of our merchants are now plethoric with such obligations and bonds; and when presently available, will build an armada of merchant ships. If it were practicable to ascertain how many thousands of merchants are now thriving, how many tens of thousands of farmers in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the South, are now comparatively wealthy, because of their present facilities for reaching good markets—facilities encouraged and perfected through aid from Philadelphia—the revelation would so interweave the ties of friendship with those of mutual mercantile interests, as to form a bond indissoluble by any assaults.

In order to show the relative position of Philadelphia with regard to the trade-centres of the West, we extract the following table:—

	Cleveland, Ohio. Miles.	Cincinnati, Ohio. Miles.	Chicago, Ills. Miles.	Indianapolis, Ind. Miles.	St. Louis, Mo. Miles.
From Philadelphia, <i>via</i> Pennsylvania Railroad, to Pittsburg; thence by shortest Railroad route to.....	501	703	851	746	1000
New-York, <i>via</i> Hudson River to Piermont, and the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, 468 miles; thence by shortest Railroad route.....	612	897	954	893	1154
New-York, <i>via</i> Hudson River Railroad to Albany; thence by Railroad to Buffalo, 442 miles; thence as above.....	625	880	967	906	1167
Boston, <i>via</i> Western Railroad to Albany and Buffalo, 498 miles; thence as above.....	681	936	1023	962	1223

The railroad system of Philadelphia extends to every point of the compass, reaching alike toward the ocean, into the coal-fields of the North, toward the great seaports, draining the rich agricultural regions, and pushing backward toward the Rocky Mountains, as the following table will show:—

Names, Length, and Cost of the Railroads centering in Philadelphia, with their Receipts, Expenses, and Surplus Earnings, for 1857.

Names.	Length.	Cost.	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus Earnings.
Pennsylvania.....*	393	{ \$19,766,981 58 7,500,000 00 }	\$4,855,669 76	\$3,000,742 90	\$1,854,926 86
Reading.....	98	19,292,720 27	3,065,521 56	1,481,745 22	1,583,776 34
Philad., Wilm'g'n, and Balt.	98	8,568,369 32	1,143,832 69	674,917 10	378,935 59
Camden and Amboy.....†	91	5,563,580 11	1,598,124 91	880,131 17	717,993 74
Philadelphia and Trenton.....	28	1,000,000 00	operated in part by C. & A. Co.		
North Pennsylvania.....	68	6,106,280 57	248,783 80	112,186 65	136,597 15
Philad., Germ't'n, & Norris'n ..	21	1,810,812 28	312,958 63	132,852 25	170,268 75
Westchester and Philad.....	17	1,300,600 00	50,986 00	39,000 00	undisbursed
Camden and Atlantic.....	61

* This includes the Indian Branch, 19 miles; Hollidaysburg Branch, 9 miles; and Johnstown Branch, 37 miles; but excludes the Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Mountjoy Railroad, (33 miles) which is leased, not owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

† This includes Trenton and other branches.

But we have not space to enter very minutely into the vast stores of material which Mr. Friedley has collected upon the subject of Philadelphia manufactures, and which he arranges under appropriate heads and divisions. It is marvellous to perceive the diversity and extent of the operations which are conducted, and all that can be allowed us is to make some extracts from a few leading divisions :—

MEDICAL BOOKS.—We are informed that nine tenths of the Medical Books issued in the United States, are printed and published in Philadelphia. There are three firms extensively engaged in this branch, viz. : BLANCHARD & LEA, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., and LINDSAY & BLAKISTON ; while others publish Medical Books to some extent. The first named of these houses make this department of the general trade their specialty, and their catalogue contains a more important list of valuable Medical Books than probably any in the world. The list of their own publications extends to about one hundred and seventy-five different works, or over two hundred different volumes, besides several Medical Journals ; one of which, "The American Journal of Medical Science," edited by Dr. Hayes, is among the oldest periodicals of the country. Their cash capital invested in this business, is not far short of a quarter of a million of dollars. Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & Co. publish a number of important Medical books, as Wood & Bache's Dispensatory, Wood's Practice of Medicine, Wood's Materia Medica, Smith's Operative Surgery, and many others, and a very valuable periodical, entitled "The North American Medico-Chirurgical Review." Their general operations we shall notice subsequently. Messrs. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON publish a number of text books in Medical Science, and Rankin's Abstract, which has a large circulation. The Homœopathic branch has its representative among the publishers in Mr. RADDE. The contributions which Philadelphia has made to American Medical Literature are scarcely less important than her Medical Schools.

GENERAL PUBLISHING.—Foremost in the ranks of general publishers, are J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., the house referred to by Mr. Carey, as probably the largest book distributing house in the world. It was established nearly thirty-five years ago by John Grigg, Esq., long and widely known as the most successful of booksellers, who, with his partners, conducted the business under the style and firm of Grigg & Eliot, and Grigg, Eliot & Co., until the year 1840, when Mr. J. B. Lippincott purchased the respective interests of Messrs. Grigg & Eliot, and, in connection with the junior partners of the old firm, established the present. This purchase was probably the heaviest ever made by one individual in the book trade.

The firm of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. is now composed of six partners, Messrs. Lippincott, Remsen, Claxton, Willis, and two recently admitted, C. C. Haffelfinger and John A. Remsen. Their general business combines that of *Publishers, Printers, Bookbinders, and Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers*. As publishers, they have frequently set up in a year, twenty thousand solid octavo pages of new standard works, besides printing large editions from the stereotype plates of over two hundred different volumes, now in their vaults. Within the last few years they have issued a number of most costly and valuable books, as, for instance, their *Gazetteer of the World*, at a cost of \$50,000 ; *Indigenous Races of Mankind*, by Nott & Gliddon ; and more recently, *Bloodgett's Climatology*, which has been highly eulogized by Humboldt, and other eminent scientific authorities. The character of their leading publications, as well as the enterprise of the publishers, will be inferred from these ; or perhaps more distinctly, when we state that the original cost of *four* of their works, including their

illustrated edition of the *Waverley Novels*, and the *Comprehensive Commentary*, was \$186,300. They have recently incurred an important outlay to secure to Philadelphia the publication of Webster's Dictionary, of which they now publish five different editions.

In connection with the publishing house, Mr. Lippincott has recently erected a six-story building, equipped with new and superior machinery for printing and binding books, and in which about one hundred and fifty persons are constantly employed. The capital invested by this firm in the general business exceeds a half million of dollars; and the copyright money paid by them to authors, annually, cannot be far short of one hundred thousand dollars.

CHILDS & PETERSON, to whom we previously referred in connection with Law Books, are widely known as the publishers of the *Arctic Explorations*, 2 vols., 8vo, for which they paid the estate of Dr. Kane the sum of \$65,000, as the author's proceeds of the *first year's sale*, being, it is believed, a larger amount of copyright money than was ever before paid for *one work* in the world. They have now in press, Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors and Literature*, which will contain a mention of every author who has written in the English language, making in all, upward of thirty thousand names. It has been in course of stereotyping for the last five years, will be issued in 1859, in one volume, super-royal octavo of 1,800 pages, and will contain twenty per cent. more matter than Webster's quarto Dictionary. The firm of Childs & Peterson was established in 1848, and consists of Robert T. Peterson and George W. Childs.

LAGER BEER.—The manufacture of lager beer was introduced into this country about eighteen years ago, from Bavaria, where the process of brewing it was kept secret for a long period. Its reception was not a very cordial or welcome one; and about twelve years elapsed before its use became at all general. Within the last few years, however, the consumption has increased so enormously, not merely among the German population, but among the natives, that its manufacture forms an important item of productive industry. The superior quality of that made in Philadelphia has, no doubt, increased the demand, and by diminishing to some extent the use of fiery liquor, has effected partial good.* Lager signifies "kept,"

* The following report, by "our reporter," contains some important facts:

"Sir: You intrusted the investigation of the lager beer manufacture to one who wants every essential qualification for the task. I can neither speak German, eat Sauerkraut, nor drink lager. Before undertaking the commission, I wished to ascertain for my own satisfaction, without practical experiment, whether lager beer will intoxicate. I procured the evidence before the King's County Circuit Court (Brooklyn), and the following synopsis of the testimony on the part of the defence satisfied me, at least, if not the jury. One German testified, 'that he had on one occasion drank fifteen pint glasses before breakfast, in order to give him an appetite.' Another, Mr. Philip Kock, testified that 'once, upon a bet, he drank a keg of lager beer, containing seven and a half gallons, or thirty quarts, within two hours, and felt no intoxicating effects afterward. He frequently drank sixty, seventy, eighty, and ninety pint glasses in a day; did it as a usual thing when he was "flush." Others testified to drinking from twenty to fifty glasses in a day. One witness testified to seeing a man drink one hundred and sixty pint glasses, in a sitting of three or four hours, and walked straight. Dr. James R. Chilton, chemist, testified to analyzing lager beer, and found it to contain three and three quarters to four per cent. of alcohol, and did not think it would intoxicate, unless drank in extraordinary quantities. 'He had analyzed cider, and found it to contain nine per cent. alcohol; claret, thirteen per cent.; brandy, fifty per cent.; Madeira wine, twenty per cent.; and Sherry wine, eighteen per cent.'

"Lager beer was first introduced into Philadelphia, in 1840, by a Mr. Wagner, who afterward left the city. It was a lighter article than that now used. The first who made the real lager was Geo. Manger, better known as 'Big George,' who, in October, 1844, had a small kettle in one corner of the premises, still occupied by him in New-street, above Second. The beer used in the winter is lighter, and may be drawn five or six

or "on hand;" and lager beer is equivalent to "beer in store." It can be made from the same cereals from which other malt liquors are made; but barley is the grain generally used in this country. The processes resemble those of brewing ale and porter, with some points of difference, and the brewing generally forms a separate and distinct business.

There are now about thirty brewers of lager beer in Philadelphia, having a capital employed of \$1,300,000.

The statistics of the entire brewing business in Philadelphia, for 1857, are as follows:

Product.			
Ale, porter, and brown stout, 170,000 barrels, averaging \$6	-	-	\$1,020,000
Lager beer, 180,000	"	"	1,050,000
Other beer, say	-	-	200,000
Total	-	-	\$2,300,000
Raw Material consumed, viz.:			
Barley or malt, 750,000 bushels, at \$1 40	-	-	\$1,050,000
Hops, 800,000 lbs., at 15 cents	-	-	120,000
Total	-	-	\$1,170,000

Philadelphia, though it has not entirely escaped, has been preserved in a great measure from the visitation of those whose sole aim is to speculate on human distress. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence; and the popularity, and consequent saleability of a few, are truly remarkable. The enterprise of at least one Philadelphia firm has made their preparations known, not only throughout this country, but in the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific

weeks after brewing; but the real lager is made in cold weather, has a greater body—that is, more malt and hops are used—and is first drawn about the first of May. It is much improved by age and by keeping in a cool place. When first drawn, it is five months old; and as it is usually made in December, it is ten months old when the last is drawn. The vaults are probably the most interesting 'sights' connected with the business. The firm that constructed the first vault is that of ENGEL & WOLF—a firm that ranks among the most extensive, accommodating, and enterprising of our brewers. The vaults are built in the vicinity of Lemon Hill, near the Schuylkill and consists of solid stone exterior walls. These are subdivided by brick partitions, into cellars or vaults, of about twenty by forty feet, and communicate with each other by a door large enough to admit a puncheon; in this is a smaller door or aperture, about two feet square, barely sufficient to allow the passage of a keg.

"After the brewing has commenced, say in December, unless cold weather occur earlier, the most remote cellar or vault is filled—the ground tier, consisting of large casks, usually three rows, is placed on skids or sleepers, perhaps a foot from the ground, the rows far enough apart to permit a man to walk between. On these two rows of casks are placed; and above these, if the vault is high enough, one row of smaller casks or kegs are stowed. The other vaults are filled in like manner. After each is filled, the door is closed, and straw, tan, and other non-conductors are placed to keep out the external heated air of summer. The vaults are ventilated, and the temperature kept as low as possible. Should it exceed 8° Reamur, or 50° Fahrenheit, the beer spoils. One only is opened at a time.

"Messrs. Engel & Wolf, before referred to, have seven vaults, in five of which 50,350 cubic feet were cut of solid rock. The bottom of the vault is about forty-five feet below ground. This firm have an agency in New-Orleans, and sell to nearly all the South, including Texas.

"One of the peculiarities of lager beer is the flavor imparted to it by the casks. The casks, previous to use, have their interior completely coated with resin; this is done by pouring a quantity of melted resin into the cask while the head is out, and igniting it. After it has been in a blaze for a few minutes, the head is put in again, which extinguishes the blaze, but the resin still remains hot and liquid; the cask is then rolled about, so as to coat every part of the interior with it; any resin remaining fluid is poured out through the bung-hole. This resin imparts some of its pitchy flavor to the beer."

oceans; in Burmah, Siam, India; and almost every nationality in Europe. They expend annually over *one hundred thousand dollars* in advertising alone. They keep eight double-medium, and two single-medium, and eight steel-plate presses in operation throughout the year. Their consumption of printing paper, during the last year, was 14,000 reams, costing \$39,782 96; and during the present year, they will print 2,600,000 Almanacs for gratuitous distribution. The rooms in the upper stories of an immense structure are occupied—one as a laboratory, another as a printing-office, a third as a binding and packing-room, and a fourth as a pill manufactory. About eighty persons are furnished constant employment in that establishment. For eight months of the year the expenditure of the firm referred to, for postage, is \$25 per day. Wherever a few backwoodsmen have reared their lonely cabins, an agency for these preparations is established; and so remote and isolated are some of the frontier ports, that a box shipped hence cannot reach its destination in a year.

TEXTILE FABRICS.—The aggregate value of these manufactures in Philadelphia or on its borders, is estimated at nearly \$30,000,000.

This simple statement has a significance, an interest, a value to every dealer in, we may say consumer of, dry goods throughout the Union, even to the remotest frontiers of civilization. Nearly thirty millions—probably over thirty millions of the most useful textile fabrics are made annually in Philadelphia and its vicinity, and found in first hands in the warehouses of Philadelphia merchants. No comments can possibly add anything to the force of a statement, the correctness of which all subsequent investigation will confirm, or if extended more minutely, will prove to be below the truth. We need deduce no inferences from it, for the eye of self-interest, quick in its perceptions, is generally quite as correct in its conclusions as political economy. When to the fact that thirty millions of dry goods are produced and controled, if not monopolized by the manufacturers and merchants of Philadelphia, we add another, viz., that the manufacturers of Old England and New England consign every season their products to be sold in this market for what they will bring, the conclusion is inevitable, that *Philadelphia is the cheapest and best market in the Union for dry goods*, and fairly without a rival in those staple goods, the bulk of every stock, which, by their intrinsic value and low price, are SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE MIDDLE, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN STATES.

SHARPS' RIFLE.—About six years ago, the attention of sporting and military men was invited to a new Breech-loading and Self-priming Rifle, which had been patented by a Mr. C. SHARPS; and, after the most careful examination of its construction, in comparison with others, it was found to stand the tests of a first-class weapon; being safe and certain in firing, easily and rapidly loaded, simple in its construction, and constantly kept clean by its own operation. For sporting purposes, this rifle soon became a favorite weapon; in Kansas its report was heard; the Ordnance Department at Washington expressed their admiration of the improvement; and subsequently the British Government ordered six thousand of these rifles for the use of their army in India. More recently, Mr. Sharps applied the principle which distinguishes his rifles to the construction of a new pistol or carbine, especially designed for the use of mounted dragoons. The advantages claimed by the patentee for the new pistol are numerous; among others, that it is more compact, lighter, has a more extensive range, and fires with greater accuracy, than any pistol now in use. It is single-barreled, but owing to the ease with which it can be loaded, it is capable of being fired twice as often as any revolver in a given period of time. The pistol weighs about two and a half pounds; the barrels are six and eight

inches long, and throw a half ounce ball effectively one fourth of a mile. It primes itself for twenty rounds. There are about 1,500 pistols now being constructed in the factory. It was recently tested, in competition with various other firearms, at West Point, by a board of officers appointed by the United States Ordnance Bureau, and struck a target six feet square, at a distance of six hundred yards, twenty out of thirty shots. The same pistol was fired seventy times in seven minutes, priming it three times, every ball striking a target three feet square, at a distance of forty-five feet, with a force sufficient to penetrate eight inches of pine board. Certificates from officers in the army testify to the high estimation in which it is held by the troops that have tried it.

Aggregate Value of Articles Produced in Philadelphia, for the Year ending June 30th, 1858.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c., (estimated)	\$500,000	Fringes, Tassels, and Narrow Textile Fabrics	\$1,258,000
Alcohol, Burning Fluid, and Camphens	1,022,140	Furniture, (estimated)	2,500,000
Ale, Porter, and Brown Stout	1,020,000	Furs	350,000
Artificial Flowers	85,000	Gloves, Buckskin and Kid	150,000
Awings, Bags, &c.	91,750	Glue, Curled Hair, &c.	775,000
Assaying and Refining Precious Metals, including actual expenses of U. S. Mint, \$430,000.	850,090	Gold Leaf and Foil	325,000
Barrels, Casks, Shooks, and Vats	715,000	Glassware	1,600,000
Beer, Lager and Small	1,280,000	Hardware, and Iron Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated	1,169,000
Blacking, Ink, and Lampblack, (estimated)	500,000	Hats, Silk and Soft	800,000
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, &c.	411,000	Hose, Belting, &c.	175,000
Book and Periodical Publishing, exclusive of Paper, Printing, Binding, &c.	818,000	Hosiery	1,808,150
Book Binding, Blank Books, and Marble Paper	1,230,000	Hollow-ware, exclusive of Stoves, &c.	1,250,000
Boots and Shoes	4,141,000	Iron, Bar, Sheet, and Forged	1,517,650
Boxes, Packing, (estimated)	500,000	Jewelry and Manufactures of Gold	1,275,000
Brass Articles	830,000	Lamps, Chandeliers, and Gas Fixtures	1,300,000
Bread, Bakers', (including Crackers,) Ship Bread, &c.	5,600,000	Lasts and Boot Trees	36,000
Bricks, Common and Pressed	812,000	Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Shot, &c.	235,000
Britannia and Plated Wares	380,000	Leather, exclusive of Morocco	1,610,000
Brooms, Corn and other	104,000	Machinery	1,912,000
Brushes	225,000	Machine Tools	350,000
Candles, Adamantine and Oleine Oils	570,000	Mahogany and Sawed Lumber	580,000
Caps	400,000	Maps and Charts	400,000
Cards, Playing	118,000	Marble Work	600,000
Carpeting, Ingrain	2,592,000	Mantillas and Corsets	330,000
Carpeting, Rag	504,000	Matches, Friction	125,000
Carriages and Coaches	900,000	Medicines, Patent and Prepared Remedies	1,300,000
Cars and Car Wheels	550,000	Millinery Goods, including Bonnet Frames, Wire, &c., but excluding Straw Goods and Artificial Flowers	360,000
Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Chrome Colors, and Extracts	3,355,000	Mouldings, &c.	300,000
Clothing	9,640,000	Morocco and Fancy Leather	1,150,250
Coffins, Ready-made	219,000	Musical Instruments	485,000
Combs	150,000	Mineral Waters	350,000
Confectionery, &c.	1,020,000	Newspapers, Daily and Weekly, (estimated)	1,370,000
Copper Work	400,000	Oil Cloths	239,000
Cordials, Bay Water, &c.	200,000	Oils, Linseed, Lard and Tallow, Rosin, and R. B. Greases	2,131,230
Cotton and Woolen Goods, exclusive of Hosiery, Carpetings, &c.	14,813,680	Paints, Zinc, and Products of Paint Mills	770,000
Cordage, Twines, &c.	810,090	Paper	1,250,000
Cutlery, Knives, &c.	150,000	Paper Hangings	800,000
Daguerreotypes, Cases, and Materials (estimated)	600,000	Paper Boxes	175,000
Edge Tools, Hammers, &c.	127,000	Pattens, Stove and Machinery	115,000
Earthenware, Fire-Bricks, &c.	647,000	Perfumery and Fancy Soaps	830,000
Engines, Locomotive, Stationery, and Fire	3,428,000	Picture and Looking Glass Frames, (estimated)	750,000
Engraving and Lithography	570,000	Preserved Fruits, &c., (estimated)	350,000
Envelopes and Fancy Stationery	150,000	Printing, Book and Job	1,183,000
Flooring and Planed Lumber	370,000	Printing Inks	160,000
Flour	3,200,000	Provisions—Cured Meats, Packed Beef, &c.	4,000,000
Fertilizers	603,000	Rifles and Pistols	120,000
		Saddles, Harness, &c.	1,500,000
		Safes	150,000

Sails.....	\$135,000	Upholstery. (estimated).....	500,000
Sash, Blinds, Doors, &c.....	250,000	Umbrellas and Parasols, including	
Saws.....	510,000	Umbrella Furniture, Ivory and Bone	
Scales and Balances.....	145,000	Turning, Whalebone Cutting.....	\$1,750,000
Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, and Gentle-		Varnishes.....	230,000
men's Furnishing Goods.....	1,187,500	Vessels, Masts and Spars, Blocks and	
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c.....	397,000	Pumps, &c.....	1,700,000
Show Cases.....	55,000	Vinegar and Cider.....	300,000
Sawing Silks.....	312,000	Wagons, Carts and Drays.....	815,000
Silver-ware.....	450,000	Watch Cases.....	942,000
Soap and Candles, exclusive of Ada-		Whips.....	175,000
mantine Candles.....	1,487,600	Whiskey, Distilled.....	630,000
Springs, Railroad and Coach.....	238,000	" Rectified.....	2,524,500
Spices, Condiments, Essence of Cof-		White Lead.....	900,000
fee, &c., &c.....	350,000	Willow-ware, Baskets, &c., (estm'd).....	120,000
Starch.....	155,000	Wire-work, (estimated).....	250,000
Steel, Spring and Cast.....	283,500	Wooden and Cedar-ware.....	150,000
Stoves and Grates.....	1,250,000	Works in Wood not otherwise enu-	
Sandstone, Granite, Slate, &c.....	300,000	merated.....	100,000
Straw Goods, including Hats.....	600,000	Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise	
Surgical and Dental Instruments,		enumerated. (Estimated).....	3,000,000
Trusses, and Artificial Limbs.....	350,000		
Sugar, Refined, and Molasses.....	6,500,000	Total Annual Product of Manu-	
Teeth, Porcelain.....	500,000	facturing Industry in Philadel-	
Tin, Zinc, and Sheet-Iron Ware.....	1,300,000	phia.....	145,348,738
Tobacco Manufactures, Cigars, Snuff,		Add for Leading Branches in the	
&c.....	3,256,500	vicinity of Philadelphia.....	26,500,000
Trunks and Portmanteaus.....	313,000		
Turnings in Wood.....	550,000	Total for Philadelphia and vicin-	
Type and Stereotype.....	660,000	ity.....	\$171,848,738

ART. VIII.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

It is common with the whole country, we have read, with instruction and pleasure, the able state papers which have recently been issued from the Government office at Washington, and constitute, as it were, the annual balance-sheet of the nation. These papers, according to custom, will be analyzed and incorporated in the pages of the Review, where they will doubtless prove most acceptable to its readers, both for present use and future reference; and in making the analysis, we draw upon the columns of that excellent journal, (*the Washington States*), whose circulation, we trust, is extending very widely.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The greater portion of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is devoted to the operation of the tariff of 1857, and to a discussion of the best means of so revising the tariff, that the required revenue may be raised by imposing on the people at large the smallest and most equal burdens.

It is considered a subject of regret that a public necessity requires a revision of the tariff of 1857, before a sufficient time has elapsed to test its legitimate effects upon the business of the country, as well as the revenues of the Government.

The proposition of a high protective tariff is not favorably considered by the Secretary.

Adhering to the principles of the present tariff act, the Secretary recommends such changes as will, in his opinion, produce the amount

of revenue required for the public service. It is suggested that schedules C, D, F, G, H, be raised respectively to 25, 20, 15, 10, and 5 per cent. This change will, it is believed, increase the receipts by \$1,800,000. To raise the additional amount needed will not require an increase of all the rates of duty of the present tariff; it will become necessary to select certain articles to be transferred from lower to higher schedules.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1857, was \$29,060,386 90. During the last fiscal year there was paid of that debt the sum of \$3,904,409 24, leaving the sum of \$25,155,977 66 outstanding on the first of July, 1858. To this amount must be added the sum of \$10,000,000 negotiated during the present fiscal year, of the loan authorized by the act of June 14, 1858. There was issued under the provisions of the act of December 23, 1857, during the last fiscal year, treasury-notes to the amount of \$23,716,300, of which there was redeemed, during the same period, \$3,961,500, leaving the sum of \$19,754,800 outstanding on the first of July, 1858. As these notes will become due and payable during the next fiscal year, some provision therefore is recommended to be made.

The Secretary is opposed to the policy of adding this amount to the permanent public debt by funding the notes. On the other hand, their entire redemption in one year would call for an increase of the tariff to a point which would render necessary another revision of it in the succeeding year. In the opinion of the Secretary, the true policy would be to look, in the present revision of the tariff, to their gradual redemption, commencing with the next fiscal year. To carry out this policy, it is recommended that Congress should provide for the raising of such an amount of revenue as will enable the Secretary to redeem a portion of them, and, at the same time, extend for one year the provisions of the act of December 23, 1857, authorizing the reissue of such portion of them as the means of the Government are not sufficient to redeem.

The operations of the independent treasury system have been conducted during the last fiscal year with the usual success. The Secretary is well satisfied that the wholesome restraint which the collection of the Government dues in specie exerts over the operation of our present banking system, contributed in no small degree to mitigate the disasters of the late revulsion.

The attention of Congress is again called to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, on the subject of deposits by the disbursing agents of the Government. The objects which the act sought to accomplish, meet the entire approval of the Secretary, and it has been carried out to the utmost extent that was practicable, but a full execution of the law is impossible as it now stands.

By the report of the Director of the Mint, it appears that the amount of bullion received at the several mint establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, was \$51,494,311 29 in gold, and \$9,199,954 67 in silver, and that the coinage during the same period amounted to \$52,889,800 29 in gold, and \$8,233,287 77 in silver, and \$234,000 in cents.

The Director recommends that the law be so amended as to make silver a legal tender to the extent of fifty or one hundred dollars; but the Secretary sees no urgent necessity for such a change.

Many of the various public buildings under the direction of the Bureau of Construction have been completed during the past year, and are ready to be occupied for the purposes for which they were intended. In the last report, the attention of Congress was called to the fact that, owing to the condition of the treasury, the department had postponed the building of a portion of the public works authorized by previous enactments. The Secretary considers the present condition of the treasury as not more favorable for their construction.

The recommendations in the last report on the subject of hospitals, are renewed.

It is deemed most important that the bill for the consolidation and revision of the revenue laws should receive the favorable action of Congress during the present session.

On the 1st of July, 1857, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1858, the balance in the treasury was\$17,710,114 27
The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year 1858, were \$70,273,869 59, as follows:

Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857—

Customs.....	\$18,573,729 37	
Public lands....	2,059,449 39	
Miscellaneous sources.....	296,641 05	
		20,929,819 81

Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1857—

Customs.....	\$6,237,723 69	
Public lands.....	498,781 53	
Miscellaneous sources.....	356,159 78	
		7,092,665 00

Quarter ending March 31, 1858—

Customs.....	\$7,127,900 69	
Public lands.....	480,936 88	
Miscellaneous sources.....	393,690 78	
Treasury-notes issued.....	11,087,600 00	
		19,090,128 35

Quarter ending June 30, 1858—

Customs.....	\$9,850,267 21	
Public lands.....	474,548 07	
Miscellaneous sources.....	207,741 15	
Treasury-notes issued.....	12,628,700 00	
		23,161,256 43

The aggregate means, therefore, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, were.....87,983,983 86

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, were as follows:

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	\$26,387,822 20
Service in charge of Interior Department.....	6,051,923 38
Service in charge of War Department.....	25,485,383 60
Service in charge of Navy Department.....	13,976,000 59
Public debt and redemption of treasury-notes.....	9,684,537 99

During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, from July 1 to September 30, 1858, the receipts into the treasury, were \$25,230,879 46.

It is estimated that the receipts during the remaining quarters of the current fiscal year to June 30, 1858, will be \$38,500,000.

The estimated ordinary means for the current fiscal year, are \$70,129,195 56.

The expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year ending September 30, 1858, were \$21,708,198 51.

It is estimated that the expenditures during the remaining three quarters, will be \$52,357,698 48.

The estimated total expenditures for the current fiscal year are, therefore, \$74,065,896 99.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In the administration of the Interior Department, there is no subject of greater magnitude or of deeper interest to the people of the United States than that of the public lands. Our system of disposing of them is the most just and equal, and at the same time the most conducive to their rapid settlement and reclamation from a wild and unproductive state, that has ever been devised by any government which has possessed extensive tracts of uncultivated land. It is a system peculiar to the United States, and is based upon the simple but just principle, that, as the public domain is the property of the people of all the States collectively, any individual desiring to appropriate to himself any particular portion of it, is allowed to do so by paying into the common treasury a moderate consideration.

Under our system of public sales and pre-emption rights, settlements have been made on a secure and permanent basis. The tide of emigration has rolled westward from the Atlantic coast, driving the Indian before it, and leaving in its rear flourishing States and prosperous communities, till it has now reached the heart of the continent; while from the shores of the Pacific, for several years past, the enterprising pioneer has been on his steady march eastward, exploring unknown territory, and bringing to light the rich mine and the prolific soil, which the industrious settler will soon occupy and improve.

In the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, the system yielding these results has been the work of enlightened legislation, extending through half a century. It is peculiarly adapted to the wants and characteristics of our people. It lies at the foundation of our rapid progress as a nation, has developed our physical resources, and, in my opinion, needs no material change.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, there have been disposed of to individuals 9,607,058.46 acres of the public lands, of which 3,804,908 acres were sold for cash, yielding \$2,116,768; and 5,802,153 acres were located with military bounty land warrants.

Of the quantity sold for cash, 817,529.35 acres were sold at and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and yielded

\$1,150,166 73; while 2,987,397.11 acres were sold at graduated prices, for which the sum of \$966,601 29 was received into the treasury.

The lands which have been sold and located during the year were, in the main, for actual settlement or cultivation.

On the 30th September, 1858, the quantity of surveyed lands ready to be brought into market was 61,951,049 acres; and there were then subject to sale at private entry, at all the land offices, over 80,000,000 acres.

Under the various acts of Congress, of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, there have been issued 516,768 military bounty land warrants, requiring 55,731,890 acres of the public domain to satisfy them. Of these 416,632 had been located to the 30th September last, on 44,238,030 acres of land, leaving outstanding 100,136 warrants, calling for 11,493,860 acres of land.

It is confidently expected that during the next calendar year the receipts from the sales of public land, and the quantities sold and located, will be greatly increased. The income from this source will be, it is estimated, at least five millions of dollars.

The aggregate quantity of swamp and overflowed lands selected and reported, to the 30th September last, as enuring to States under the grants of 1849 and 1850, is 55,129,492 acres, of which there have been approved and certified to said States, under the act of 1849, 7,379,994 acres, and under the act of 1850, 33,543,187 acres; making an aggregate of 40,923,181 acres.

It has been satisfactorily ascertained that mines of the precious metals are to be found in the Territories of Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, and Kansas, and the time has arrived for the Government of the United States to adopt some definite policy as to its mineral lands. Under the act of March 3, 1853, providing for the survey of the public lands in California, the surveyor-general is prohibited from laying off, by subdivisional lines, those townships of land which are mineral.

During the past year there has been much excitement among the wild tribes in the interior of the continent. The withdrawal of the troops from the military posts on the frontier, and their march through the Indian country to the Territory of Utah; the passage of the many supply trains of great magnitude, with their numerous attendants, over the long route to the same destination; and the discovery of new gold mines in the Territories of New Mexico, Kansas, and Washington, and in the British possessions adjacent to our northern boundaries west of the Rocky Mountains, have set in motion a larger class of adventurers, who have traversed extensive tracts of country heretofore untrod save by Indian tribes. The opening of three wagon roads, and the establishment of the overland mail routes across the continent, have presented new inducements and facilities for travelling over the plains of the interior; and all these causes combined have had no little influence in disturbing our amicable relations with those nomadic tribes, that subsist almost exclusively upon the spoils of the chase.

With the exception of the marauding bands that wander about the boundary between the United States and Mexico, toward whom we should pursue an energetic and decisive policy, the great mass of the Indians are now in a condition and temper to inspire the hope that increased success will crown the efforts now making for their improvement.

During the year ending 30th September last, 13,815 bounty land warrants were issued, requiring 2,034,420 acres of land to satisfy them. Under the acts of 1847 and 1855, there are about 74,000 bounty land claims pending in the office, originally suspended on account of informality, irregularity, or defective proof. Many of these cases are called up from time to time by the parties interested for re-examination, requiring a large amount of labor and patient investigation in the disposition of them.

The whole number of army pensioners under the various acts of Congress is 10,723, requiring for their payment the annual sum of \$902,700 29.

The whole number of navy pensioners is 892, and the aggregate amount of their annual payments is \$130,501 10.

The entire amount which has heretofore been paid under the various pension and bounty land acts far exceeds the anticipations of those who advocated their enactment, and will be learned by the country with some surprise. It appears that the total disbursement for pensions up to this date is about \$90,000,000. If to this sum we add the bounties in land, 62,739,362 acres, and estimate that land at \$1 25 per acre, the total amount granted for bounties and pensions will be \$168,424,202.

From the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1858, four thousand and ninety-one applications for patents were received, and six hundred and ninety-six caveats filed, against four thousand and ninety-five applications for patents, and eight hundred and twenty caveats for the corresponding quarters of last year. During the same period, two thousand eight hundred and sixteen patents were issued, fifteen extensions of old patents granted, and twelve hundred and fifty-six applications rejected.

LAND-OFFICE.—Under the acts of 1849 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the States within which they are situated, there have been selected and reported to the General Land-Office 55,129,492.13 acres; upon which patents, and lists having the effect of patents, have issued for 36,096,858.34 acres.

Of this Ohio receives.....	53,438.14 acres.
Indiana.....	1,334,732.50 "
Illinois.....	3,243,891.46 "
Missouri.....	4,248,203.81 "
Alabama.....	2,595.51 "
Mississippi.....	2,336,675.89 "
Iowa.....	1,752,296.29 "
Louisiana, act 1849.....	10,660,398.33 "
" " 1850.....	541,945.95 "
Michigan.....	7,273,724.72 "
Arkansas.....	8,562,752.93 "
Florida.....	11,790,637.46 "
Wisconsin.....	2,827,199.14 "

By the acts of Congress of May 15th, 17th, June 3d, and August 11th, 1856, and March 3d, 1857, grants of land for railroad purposes were made to Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi, and Minnesota. The lines of roads are described in the acts, and the alternate sections, within six miles on each side thereof, are granted with the right of selecting, within the limit of 15 miles, other lands in lieu of those which the United States may have sold, or otherwise disposed of, within the six miles limit.

With the exception of two of the roads, the States have accepted the grants, the surveys of most of the roads have been made, and reported to the General Land Office, and the work connected with the adjustment of the grants, assigning to the States the granted lands, and restoring to market the reserved government lands, is rapidly progressing.

Iowa receives for the—

Dubuque and Pacific railroad.....	1,137,143	acres.
Iowa Central Airline railroad.....	686,523	"
Mississippi and Missouri railroad.....	400,000	"
Burlington and Missouri railroad.....	252,656	"

Making a total of.....	2,476,321	"
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Alabama receives for the—

Florida railroad, the Mobile and Girard, and the Alabama and Tennessee railroads.....	1,148,500	"
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Florida receives for the—

Florida and Alabama railroad.....	165,687	"
Florida and Alabama Gulf Central railroad...	27,778	"
Pensacola and Georgia, (estimated).....	901,000	"
Florida, (estimated).....	280,000	"

Making a total of.....	1,374,465	"
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Louisiana receives for the—

New-Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western railroads.....	684,000	"
Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas railroad...	363,670	"

Making a total of.....	1,047,670	"
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Wisconsin receives for the—

La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad.....	725,000	"
St. Croix and Lake Superior railroad.....	900,000	"
Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac railroad...	600,000	"

Making a total of.....	2,225,000	"
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It is estimated that Michigan will receive for her part of the—

Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac railroad..	575,000	acres.
Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad.....	660,000	"
Detroit and Milwaukee railroad.....	35,000	"
Point Huron and Milwaukee railroad.....	15,000	"
Flint and Pere Marquette railroad.....	625,000	"

Making a total of.....	1,910,000	"
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It is estimated that under the act of March 3, 1857, Minnesota will receive for the—

Minnesota and Pacific railroad.....	850,000 acres.
And its branch.....	400,000 "
Minneapolis and Cedar Valley railroad and its branch.....	150,000 "
Making a total of.....	1,400,000 "

The report presents no estimate of the lands granted to the Southern Minnesota and Southern railroads, the maps being incomplete, and not finally acted upon.

The following is the estimate of the quantities of land (offered and unoffered) up to this time, released from railroad withdrawals, and restored to market.

Iowa.....	4,000,000 acres.
Wisconsin.....	8,250,000 "
Michigan.....	1,590,000 "
Alabama.....	750,000 "
Louisiana.....	2,000,000 "
Florida.....	2,000,000 "
Total.....	18,590,000 "

PENSION OFFICE.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that the business of his bureau is now up to date in all its branches, and that a material reduction of its clerical force will soon become necessary.

During the past year 209 army invalid pensioners have been added to the rolls, the aggregate of whose yearly stipend is \$18,775; that the allowances of 35 have been increased in the further sum of \$1,386, and that the whole number of pensioners of this class now on the rolls in all the States is 4,916, requiring the annual sum of \$446,485.93. The claims of eleven surviving Revolutionary soldiers have been allowed, and five have had their stipend increased. One hundred and fifty-two claims have been allowed to widows of revolutionary soldiers for the aggregate annual sum of \$8,354 06, and thirty-nine have had their pensions increased in the further sum of \$2,070 35 per annum. The number of revolutionary soldiers yet alive and drawing pensions is 253, and the number of widows of deceased Revolutionary soldiers is 4,209. The annual amount which is required for the former is \$14,734 29, and for the latter, \$334,450 85.

The number of revolutionary soldiers, whose deaths have been reported during the year is 104, and of widows, 624. One hundred and eighty-seven claims have been allowed to widows and orphans of the army, whose yearly pensions amount to \$13,924. The whole number of this class now on the rolls is 1,345, and their pensions

amount to \$107,029 22 per annum. The whole number of army pensioners now on the rolls, under all the acts, is 10,723, and the sum of their stipends is \$902,700 29. Thirty claims have been allowed to invalids of the navy, requiring \$1,485 50 per annum, and thirty-two to widows and orphans of deceased naval officers, &c., requiring the annual sum of \$6,696. The whole number of navy pensioners now on the rolls, is 892, whose pensions amount to the aggregate sum of \$130,501 10 per annum. The entire amount paid during the year ending June 30, 1858, for army and navy pensions, exclusive of the half-pay pension claims, adjudicated by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and of what are termed "unclaimed pensions," was \$1,130,369 95.

Under the act of June 3, 1858, renewing and continuing for life, or during widowhood, the half-pay pensions previously granted to certain widows and orphans, for the limited period of five years, 541 claims have been allowed, involving the immediate payment of \$46,031 15, and \$44,087 annually thereafter. The whole number of claims to be allowed under this act, is estimated to be not less than 3,000. The report asserts a saving to the treasury of \$118,670 20 during the past year as the result of the Secretary's decision to discontinue the practice (pronounced by the Attorney-General to be *illegal*) of paying to the children of deceased revolutionary soldiers, and of their widows, the pensions they might have drawn, but did not claim during their lifetime.

The whole number of bounty land warrants issued during the year is 13,815, which require 2,034,420 acres of land to satisfy them. This, added to the quantity reported last year, makes the whole amount of public land granted by the United States for military services, 62,739,362 acres. The number of bounty land claims on the suspended files, under the acts of 1847 and 1855, which may or may not be established by further evidence, is about 74,000. It appears that 398,980 acres of bounty land is yet due to officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and to soldiers of the late war with Great Britain, which, if claimed, cannot be awarded unless the limitation of the time, within which the warrants must be issued, be extended, which the report recommends. Numerous frauds, under the bounty land laws, have been detected during the past year, covering 175,000 acres of land. Four of the perpetrators of them have been convicted and sentenced; one has escaped punishment under the statute limiting prosecutions to two years after the commission of the offence, and thirteen others, against whom indictments have been found, await trial. Besides these, it is intimated that strong suspicions exist against other parties against whom the evidence is not yet sufficient to justify judicial proceedings.

The Commissioner states, that the laudable desire of his predecessors to execute the recent bounty land laws with a dispatch commensurate with the number and necessities of their beneficiaries, prevented their making such permanent records of their labors as they designed, and that he is having this necessary work accomplished.

Allusion is made to a forthcoming report, in answer to a call from the Senate, for information as to the amount expended on account of pensions in the several States since the foundation of Government; and it is stated that the sum already paid by the United States for military services, in land and money (estimating the land at \$1 25 per acre), amounts to about \$168,424,202. The Commissioner concludes his report by renewing certain previous recommendations which further reflection and experience approve, and with an acknowledgment of the prompt and efficient co-operation of the gentlemen immediately associated with him in his branch of the public service.

THE INDIANS.

The whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated to be about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and separate bands is 175, with 44 of which we have treaty engagements. The number of ratified Indian treaties, since the adoption of the Constitution, is 393, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581,163,188 acres; the entire cost of fulfilling these treaties will be \$49,816,344. From a part of these lands the Government received no pecuniary advantages, because they were ceded to the respective States within whose limits they were situated. From those sold, the Federal Treasury received not only the whole of the expense incurred for their acquisition, survey and sale, but a surplus of at least one hundred millions of dollars.

The amount applicable for the fulfilment of treaties, and for other objects connected with the Indian policy for the present fiscal year. was \$4,852,407 34, of which sum \$204,662 89 was derived from investments of trust funds. The whole amount of trust funds held on Indian account is \$10,590,649 62, of which \$3,502,241 82 has been invested in stocks of various States and the United States; the remainder, viz. : \$7,088,407 80, is retained in the treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress. The Commissioner thinks it worthy of consideration whether it will not be advisable, when the national treasury shall be in a condition to admit of it, also to invest the above amount of \$7,088,407 80 in like manner with the other Indian trust funds.

The aggregate amount appropriated by Congress for the Indian service during the present fiscal year was \$2,659,389, of which \$1,309,054 was required for the fulfilment of treaties, leaving only \$1,350,335 for recognized and established objects of expenditure connected with our Indian policy, over which economical discretion could be exercised. The Commissioner hopes, by a system of retrenchment already commenced in the colonizing policy in Oregon, California, and Texas, to reduce materially the expenses of the remainder of the present, and during the next fiscal year. Every item in the estimate submitted for the last-mentioned period has been carefully scrutinized, and the sum estimated is less by \$744,829 51 than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

The Commissioner points out three fatal errors, which have marked our policy toward the Indians from the very beginning, viz.:

1. Their removal from place to place as our population advanced.
2. The assignment of too great an extent of country to be held by them in common.
3. The allowance of large sums of money as annuities.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Since the last annual report, the Department has been required to employ a naval force for the purpose of arresting unlawful expeditions against Nicaragua, resisting the exercise of the right of search by British cruisers in the neighborhood of Cuba, and enforcing a demand of redress for an insult to our flag and for injuries to our citizens by the government of Paraguay.

The orders and the successful action of Flag-Officer Paulding, and those under his command, in breaking up the expedition against Nicaragua, set on foot by General Walker, were fully communicated to Congress at its last session, by the special message of the President of January 17, 1858.

The vessels sent into the neighborhood of Cuba, to resist the exercise of the right of search by British cruisers, were all deemed effective for the object for which they were sent, because, in the execution of their mission, no one of them would have hesitated to resist a ship of the largest class. They were instructed to protect all vessels of the United States against the exercise of the right of search on the high seas, in time of peace, by the armed vessels of any other power. These instructions have been often repeated, and are now regarded as standing instructions to the navy of the United States, wherever employed. They put the deck of an American vessel on the same footing with American soil, the invasion of which, under foreign authority, is to be as strenuously resisted in the one case as in the other. They regard such invasion as in the highest degree offensive to the United States, incompatible with their sovereignty and with the freedom of the seas, and to be met and resisted by the whole power of the country.

Congress having authorized the President to use force to obtain redress from the government of Paraguay, it was deemed expedient to send a powerful fleet into that neighborhood, to be employed, if necessary, for that purpose. Accordingly the squadron on the east coast of South America has been increased, so that it will consist of two frigates, two sloops-of-war, three brigs, twelve armed steamers, and two armed store-ships. They have been ordered to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, and to be in readiness for any action that may be required. It has been the object of the Department to leave no doubt as to the success of the expedition. In connection with this matter, it is recommended that the nine steamers which have been chartered for service in the expedition be purchased by the Government. Their total cost would be \$530,000.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other ob-

jects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were \$13,803,212 77; appropriations, \$14,240,247 27; expenditures, \$13,870,684 76; there having been some curtailment of expenditures by reason of a falling off of the revenue.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were \$14,616,298 23; appropriations, \$14,508,354 23, these having been largely retrenched in consequence of the diminution of the revenue, and again increased by appropriating \$1,200,000 for eight light-draught war-steamers, which were not embraced in the estimates.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates are \$13,500,370 80, including \$674,000 for completing the eight light-draught steamers authorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of \$935,850 for steamship mail service, which will then be discontinued.

These estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, are, for the navy proper, \$9,470,879; for the marine corps, \$703,394 55; and for all other objects, \$3,326,097 25.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The authorized strength of the army, as posted, is 18,165; but the actual strength on the 1st July, distributed throughout the States and Territories of the entire confederacy, holding the posts defending our extended frontier, and protecting, as far as possible, the routes from the Mississippi valley to our Pacific possessions, was 17,498. The demands at the various posts, and for what the Secretary terms "the police operations of the army," left only 13 regiments—little over 11,000 men for actual service—and upon this small force devolved the arduous duty of the Indian war, which extended this year from the British possessions on the Pacific, to the Texan borders, as well as crushing the Utah rebellion. With considerable pride it is asserted that no army of the same size, and in the same space of time, ever performed marches and movements of such extent—surmounting such formidable obstacles.

Within a year the regiments average a march of 1,234 miles; the marches being made, in the main, through uninhabited solitudes and sterile deserts. Every item of supply, from a horseshoe nail to the heaviest ordnance, was carried along to be ready at any emergency. Secretary Floyd recommends for well-deserved commendation, the labor, foresight, method, and care which systematized, and the energy and activity which carried out the operations.

A permanent peace has been established with the Indian tribes of Washington and Oregon Territories, owing to the wise forecast of Brevet Brigadier-General Clark, commanding the Department of the Pacific, and to Colonel Wright, of the 9th Infantry, who prosecuted the campaign against the powerful tribes of Spokanes and Cœur d'Alenes, aided by the Palouses and other tribes.

In New-Mexico the warlike Navajos have risen, and, up to last accounts, show no disposition to succumb. The expedition against

them has been conducted with skill, courage, and energy, by Col. Bonneville, upon whom the command devolved from the return to the States of Brevet Brigadier-General Garland in ill-health.

The enemy has been met on several occasions, and always routed, although our disparity of numbers has always been very great. The Navajos are very rich in herds and flocks, and possess considerable quantities of grain, enough to enable them, for some time, to prosecute the war. They probably number about three thousand mounted warriors, an extremely formidable force, particularly in the wild and remote country they inhabit.

In Texas, and on its borders, the war with the Camanches of the plains and their kinsmen, the Kiowas, progresses. Our troops, under Major Van Dorn, have met and routed the Indians, yet the Secretary feels justified in believing the war but actually just begun, and expects it to be fierce.

In addition to these operations, troops have been placed upon the northwestern frontier, to afford protection to the border settlements. Apprehensions of hostility from the Indians beyond the confines of Iowa and Minnesota exist, and the Secretary regrets that sufficient men cannot be spared to quiet these alarms.

The Secretary has caused a map to be made, showing all the military posts, and the roads travelled; and argues from the facts thus laid before the President, that both economy and the proper efficiency of the army require an increase of it; and knowing, as he does, the action of Congress upon this subject at the last session, he feels constrained to lay these facts before the country, that any apparent lack of efficiency in giving complete protection to our frontiers may be set down to the want of numbers, and not to any want of activity on the part of our troops.

The public are tolerably familiar with the progress of the Mormon war. The moral sentiment of the country was with the government, and adequate and prompt preparation was an act of humanity and mercy to those deluded people, in preventing an effusion of blood. The calm and lofty bearing of Brevet Brigadier A. S. Johnston under the trials and embarrassments of the movements in Utah need deserved recognition. Capt. R. B. Marcy's (3d infantry) march through the trackless wilderness, and over rugged and pathless mountains—from Fort Bridger to New Mexico in search of supplies, and his return, forms a brilliant episode in the Report. Secretary Floyd thinks that the necessity which called for troops in Utah, will require a strong force there yet, as the people still evince insubordination and moody discontent.

Great improvements have been made in the roads through the Territory of Utah since the march of the army thither. A new route has been opened from Fort Bridger to the present encampment of the army near Utah lake, by what is called the Valley of the Timpanogos, which diminishes the distance to California in comparison with that usually travelled by Soda Springs, two hundred and fifty miles; and is shorter by one hundred and thirty miles than the present route through Salt Lake.

Every year exhibits the great advantage of military explorations and surveys. The large and almost wholly unknown region of country lying between our Atlantic and Pacific frontiers, is becoming every day more familiarly understood by means of information gained through these explorations and surveys.

Important additions to our geographical knowledge have been made since the last report, by the expeditions to the Colorado regions, under Lieutenant Ives, as well as the Black Hills west of Nebraska Territory. The entire explorations of the sources of the Missouri is recommended. The Secretary believes that a most important line of intercommunication between the Mississippi Valley and the river Oregon will yet be opened, either through the country spoken of, or a little more north, upon a line extending from Lake Superior, along the waters of the upper Missouri to those of the Oregon. At all events, we need information about this country. A geological map, too, is needed, upon which the extensive deposits of precious metals throughout our vast dominion, in search for which such immense sums are annually expended, would be accurately marked; while the great articles of national wealth and prosperity—iron, coal, and salt—would be so clearly defined that no money need ever be thrown away in fruitless search for them in localities where they do not exist. Such a map would direct wisely the expenditures of money and labor, and would restrain losses likely to arise from ignorance or wilful misrepresentation.

In expeditions against the roving tribes of the plains, camels could be used to very great advantage. In the space of three days a well-appointed command could set out and traverse a space of 150 miles, without difficulty or much fatigue, and fall upon any Indian tribe perfectly unawares. They would be able to carry all necessary supplies for the campaign, and traverse the arid plains without any inconvenience from want of water. The camel lives and thrives upon what would not sustain the hardiest mule, and it could not fail to be a measure of wise economy, if Congress would authorize a purchase of a thousand camels for the purposes spoken of. This could be done at comparatively small cost, if a suitable vessel of the navy was detailed to transport them.

THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

On the first of July last an arrangement took effect by which mails are conveyed between Washington and New-Orleans in four and a half days, by way of Richmond and Lynchburg, Va., Knoxville and Grand Junction, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss.

From and after 1st July next, mails are to be conveyed by the same route in three days and a half.

The proposed route from New-York via Fernandina and Cedar Key, Fla., to New-Orleans, is favorably noticed, but no progress has been made in the negotiations for putting it in operation.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW-ORLEANS MAIL.

The great *through* mails between Cairo, Ill., and New-Orleans, will, before the end of the year, be conveyed mostly by railroad.

Anticipating this state of things, the Department, at the lettings of contracts, divided the Mississippi river routes, as follows :

St. Louis via Cairo to Memphis, Tenn., three times a week.

Nashville via Cairo to Memphis three times a week; the two routes, running on alternate days, making six weekly trips each way, between Cairo and Memphis.

Memphis to New-Orleans, six times a week, with one additional weekly trip between Memphis and Napoleon, and four additional weekly trips between St. Francisville and New-Orleans.

The cost of these routes is \$169,715 per annum less than that under the contracts which expired 30th June last, and the new service is in all respects more satisfactory than the old.

The shortest time by the river between Cairo and New-Orleans has been four days.

By land the time will probably be two days, while the expense for the new service, *both by the river and land*, will be \$57,290 per annum, within that of the river service *alone*, up to 1st July last.

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

The conveyance of the letter mails overland between the Mississippi river and San Francisco commenced on 15th September last, and the Department reports the conclusive and triumphant success of the route. The departure and arrivals of mails were noticed with unbounded demonstration of joy and exultation.

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

A contract has been made for conveying mails from New-Orleans, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to San Francisco, semi-monthly, time fifteen days. The service actually commenced 27th October, under auspices which, it is believed, promise complete success.

THE EXPENSES AND UTILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The expenses of the Department over and above its revenues, have regularly increased ever since the reduction of postages.

If it be desired to relieve the treasury from the requisitions upon it for the service of this Department, it will be necessary not only to reduce expenses by disconnecting the mails from the transportation of passengers and freight, but to increase the revenue by the imposition of rates of postage approaching more nearly the value or cost of transportation and delivery of letters and printed matter. A move in this direction was made at the last session of Congress by the introduction of a bill in the Senate having for its chief objects the raising of the three-cent rate upon letters to five cents, and the abolition of the discount now allowed by law for the payment of newspaper and pamphlet postage quarterly or yearly in advance.

It is believed that the effect of this bill would be to raise the revenue from postages about \$3,500,000, without taking into view the provision it contains in relation to the transmission of public documents. The immense masses of heavy books and documents sent

through the mails to all parts of the country devolve a very considerable expense upon the Department for larger means of transportation than would be required for the ordinary mails. This expense, it is true, is compensated in part by the annual appropriation of \$700,000 from the treasury by the acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851; but this allowance is not believed to be one half of what such matter would amount to if charged with postage.

It is not fair, however, to measure the post-office's usefulness by the mere receipt of postages, nor to complain that, in accomplishing great and lasting benefits to the commerce, to the settlement and security of the country, it has brought some charge on the treasury beyond its contributions. The other departments subsist wholly on the treasury, bringing no returns whatever into it. Why then should it be thought strange that the Post-Office Department, when charged with opening new sources of commerce to the merchants, new markets for our agricultural products, and placing our government and people in direct and independent communication with the other nations of the earth, should not be able to accomplish these great results upon a three-cent postage on letters, and on printed matter almost no postage at all?

The exact principle of justice on this whole subject is conceived to be that, in conducting its ordinary business of transmitting correspondence, it should be thrown entirely upon its own revenues. But whenever any service, on the sea or on the land, is required of it, mainly, if not exclusively, for national objects—such as the extension of our commerce, the spread of our population, and the development of the various resources of our country—the cost thereof, in all fairness, ought to be borne by the national treasury. These national purposes, if accomplished through the action of the Navy and War Departments, as they might be, would necessarily fall on the national treasury. What difference, then, should there be in this respect, when the same duties are superadded to the Post-Office Department, whose rate of postages, its only means of raising revenue, has been adjusted for very different purposes? It is in the light of this distinction that the operations of this Department ought to be examined. It is no longer a machine composed of horses, stages, and mail-bags, for the transmission mainly of the private correspondence of individuals; it has become the great pioneer of civilization and progress; it is the agent of commerce and intelligence; it visits every town and city, and comes home to almost every domicile of the country; and its high mission of individual and national usefulness ought not to be diminished by any misapprehension of its true character and functions. Applying these general remarks to the precise question at the present rate of postage, the Postmaster-General says, that the last reduction below five cents and the discount allowed on the already greatly reduced rates on printed matter, have greatly curtailed the usefulness of the Department in extending our mail service with that celerity, frequency, and uniformity, to all parts of our country, which the spirit of improvement in every department of business and of social life so earnestly demands. There are many por-

tions of the United States which have not yet received satisfactory mail facilities, and are not likely soon to do so with the present inadequate means of the Department.

In a compact and dense population, the present rate might bear some reasonable proportion to the actual cost of transportation; but in a widely-extended country, like the United States, now reaching from one ocean to the other, and in many portions of it thinly populated, three cents would seem to be altogether insufficient to meet the actual expense incurred by the Government in sending forward the letters. Heretofore our entire California correspondence has been conducted at ten cents, it being over 3,000 miles by the Panama route. Since the establishment of our various overland routes, however, all our great cities of the valley of the Mississippi are brought within the 3,000 miles, and therefore will pay the inadequate postage of only three cents. It is not likely that the people of the Atlantic States, and especially of their large cities, will be willing to pay ten cents on their extensive correspondence to California, Washington, and Oregon, while those in the Mississippi valley will have to pay only three cents. To avoid this source of dissatisfaction and the practical inconvenience of having different rates, regulated by distances, it is respectfully submitted to the superior wisdom of Congress whether one uniform rate of five cents for all distances would not enlarge the usefulness of the Department, diminish, if not entirely prevent, such heavy drafts on the treasury, and best promote the interest and convenience of the people.

In relation to the franking privilege, it is impossible to tell to what extent it is abused—not often, it is to be hoped, by those to whom it is allowed by law, but by others, who take the liberty to sign their names under some pretended authority to do so, or under no authority at all. It is impossible for the 28,000 postmasters of the United States to judge of the genuineness of the signatures, and therefore they can do nothing to prevent abuses. In times of national as well as State elections, the post-office conveyances are literally loaded down with partisan documents, for which it is evident somebody should pay, if it is expected that the Department should even approximate its own support. Now, if it be desired by Congress that all these documents be transmitted at public expense, let the stamps be furnished and charged to members who frank them, so that Congress may keep watch over the privileges granted to their own members, and prevent abuses which this Department has no power to detect.

NUMBER OF POST-OFFICES.—Whole number 30th June last, 27,977; of which 400 are of the class denominated presidential—

Number established during last fiscal year.....	2,121
Number discontinued.....	730
Increase.....	1,391
Number of postmasters appointed.....	8,284

Of these, 4,595 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, 998 by removals, 278 by deaths, 292 by change of names and sites, and 2,121 on establishment of new offices.

Whole number of offices December 1, 1858.....28,573

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.—On 30th June last there were in operation 8,296 mail routes. The number of contractors was 7,044. The length of these routes is estimated at 260,603 miles; total annual transportation, 78,765,491 miles; and cost \$7,795,418, divided as follows:

	Miles.	Ann'l Transportation.	Cost.
Railroad.....	24,431	25,763,452	\$2,828,301
Steamboat.....	17,043	4,569,610	1,233,916
Coach.....	53,700	19,555,734	1,909,844
Inferior grades.....	165,429	28,876,695	1,823,357

Compared with the service reported June 30, 1857, there is an addition of 18,002 miles to the length of routes, and of \$1,173,372 to the cost, divided as follows:

	Miles.	Cost.
Railroad.....	1,901	\$268,454
Steamboat.....	1,798	241,918
Coach.....	4,371	499,018
Inferior routes.....	9,932	163,982

The lettings of new contracts for the term, commencing 1st July last, embraced twenty-one States and Territories of the Northwest, West, and Southwest, including California, New-Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Washington.

The following table shows this new service, including the great overland route and Tehuantepec route:

Conveyance.	Miles of length.	Miles of Annual Transportation.	Cost.
Railroad.....	8,603	8,972,850	\$1,022,437
Steamboat.....	16,146	3,321,462	1,361,758
Coach.....	40,055	18,933,727	2,580,460
Inferior modes.....	115,547	18,997,016	1,520,555
Total.....	180,351	45,225,055	6,485,210

Compared with the services on the 30th June last, in the same States and Territories, the length of routes is increased 27,973 miles; the annual transportation thereon, 9,026,666; and the cost, 2,243,156.

On the 30th June, there were in the service—

440 route agents, at a compensation of.....	\$334,750 00
28 express route agents, at a compensation of.....	28,000 00
28 local agents, at a compensation of.....	29,989 00
1464 mail messengers, at a compensation of.....	184,634 41
Total.....	577,373 41

This amount, with the increased cost of service under new contracts commencing July 1.....	2,243,156 00
Added to the cost of service, as in operation June 30.....	7,795,418 00

Makes total for current year..... 10,615,947 41

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.—The expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to... \$12,722,470 01

For transportation of inland mails, including payments to route agents, local agents, and mail messengers.....	\$7,821,556 83
For transportation of foreign mails, including service on Isthmus of Panama.....	424,497 34
For compensation of postmasters, clerks in post-offices, ship and steamboat letters, advertising, payment of letter carriers, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, balances on foreign mails, &c.....	4,476,415 84
	12,722,470 01

Adding \$91 90 lost by bad debts, and subtracting \$925 35, gained on the suspense account, leaves net amount of expenditures \$12,721,636 56, as adjusted in the Auditor's Office.	
The gross revenue for the year 1858, including receipts from letter carriers and foreign postages, amounted to.....	\$7,486,792 86
Add permanent annual appropriations for transportation and delivery of free mail matter for Congress and the Executive Departments.....	700,000 00
Total revenue.....	8,186,792 86
Which falls short of the expenditures, as adjusted on the Auditor's books.....	4,534,843 70
The balance standing to the credit of the Department, on the books of the Auditor, on June 30, 1857, was.....	1,163,886 05
The receipts of Department from all sources during the year 1858.....	7,487,718 21
Amount of various appropriations drawn from treasury during the year, was.....	4,679,270 71
Total receipts.....	13,330,874 97
Whole amount of expenditures in year.....	12,722,561 91
Leaving to credit of Department, on July 1, 1858.....	608,313 06
ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1859—	
Expenditures.....	14,776,520 00
Means.....	11,094,393 00
Deficiency.....	\$3,682,127 00

OCEAN MAILS.—The fourth section of the act of last session, above referred to, provides that "it shall not be lawful for the Postmaster-General to make any steamship or other new contract for carrying the mails on the sea for a longer period than two years, nor for any other compensation than the sea and inland postages on the mails so transported;" and the fifth section of said act confines the compensation to the sea postage only, if the transportation is by a foreign vessel. Can the service be obtained on these terms? The Postmaster-General believes that it may be. If deemed expedient to employ foreign vessels, it is certain that parties now stand ready to take the mails for the sea postage. But shall this service be relinquished entirely to foreign steamers? and if not, will American lines contract under the existing law? Nothing is clearer than that it is for the interest of this Government to employ American in preference to foreign steamers for the conveyance of our mails, if they can be secured on the terms authorized by law; but whether this may be done, is a matter of doubt. Save during the winter months, there would probably be no difficulty in getting the mails carried on these terms; but for a period so short as two years, it is hardly probable that contracts with American lines could be obtained to carry regularly the year round. To secure to such lines their due share of the postages, it is essential that perfect regularity should be observed in winter as well as during the other months of the year, by at least a weekly departure and arrival on either side. The want of regularity heretofore has had the effect to give the advantage to the British

lines. The evidence is now before me, that of the correspondence, for instance, between the United States and Switzerland, out of 5,000 letters, 4,800 were transmitted by British vessels, owing, it is believed, mainly to the circumstance of the known regularity of these vessels in sailing on a given day. Why may not the same regularity be established and maintained by American ships? Let this be done, and no good reason is perceived why they may not carry an equal proportion of the mails, the postage on which would afford a fair compensation for the service.

SOUTHERN OCEAN MAILS.—As calculated to furnish the requisite facilities of communication between Europe and the Southern and Southwestern States, the projected lines between Norfolk and England and between New-Orleans and Bordeaux, in France, are among the most important to be established. It is unnecessary to point out the advantages these lines would be certain to have in developing the resources of those States. They could not fail to be otherwise than highly satisfactory. The lines to Bremen and Havre, touching at Southampton, should be continued, and, if practicable, increased to semi-monthly service. A Bremen company is now running fine steamers semi-monthly between New-York and Bremerhaven, carrying the mails for the postages. If this can be done by parties in Bremen, why not, also, by enterprising citizens of the United States, and thus secure a regular and permanent weekly communication? Such an arrangement would not only afford the best and cheapest means for the transmission of the mails between the United States and continental Europe, and it may be to and from the East Indies by the way of Trieste, but it would also be highly advantageous in a commercial point of view. With reference to an American overland communication to India, via Trieste, the Postmaster-General is credibly informed that negotiations are pending to this end between the Lloyds steamship companies of Bremen and Trieste, and the intermediate railroad companies; and that it is intended to take effect so soon as a weekly line is established between the United States and Bremen. It is believed that this route will furnish cheaper and better facilities of communication than any existing route.

As regards a line from some suitable port in the United States to Brazil, and the extension of the California line from Panama to the South Pacific coast, which, for commercial as well as for mail purposes, it is so desirable should be established, and the line from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz, it is apparent that the postages to be derived therefrom would defray but a trifling portion of the expense of the service. The Postmaster-General regards it as highly important that the line to Vera Cruz should be continued. From the first of July to the first of November of this year, there was no mail upon this line, and temporary service is now performed for the postages only, in the hope that Congress will immediately authorize the making of a contract at a reasonable compensation. The Postmaster-General respectfully recommends this, and that the same authority be granted respecting lines to Brazil and the South Pacific. The contract on the Charleston and Havana line will expire on the

30th of June next, and this, also, it is apparent, will require other aid than what could be derived from the postages to sustain it. The Vera Cruz and Havana lines, as well as the lines to California, should be classed as coastwise, and, whether susceptible of being sustained from the postages or not, should not be subject to that restriction.

In his last annual report the Postmaster-General recommended an appropriation for one year's extension of the mail steamship contract on the Pacific, between Panama, San Francisco, and Astoria, in order that the service by the connecting lines on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus of Panama might terminate simultaneously, as originally intended by Congress. A specific appropriation for this purpose was made in the act of June 14, 1858; but as the fourth section of said act contains the provision, also, above mentioned, that the compensation under any new ocean mail steamship contract shall be limited to the postages on the mails so transported, the question was raised as to whether this provision was intended by Congress to apply to the proposed extension of the Pacific mail steamship contract. This question was submitted to the Attorney-General, who decided that it could not have been so intended; and, accordingly, the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which expired on the 1st of October, 1858, was extended at the same rate of compensation to the 1st of October, 1859, the date of expiration of the contract on this side of the Isthmus, the company agreeing also to transport from the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec transit, to and from San Francisco, all mails regularly conveyed between New-Orleans and such Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec route, without additional compensation.

The New-York and New-Orleans Steamship Company, running a line of steamers between those cities via Havana, heretofore carrying only a ship-letter mail, have entered into contract with the Department for semi-monthly trips, except in July, commencing 1st of August last, and to continue till 30th June, 1860, at a compensation limited to the sea and inland postages on the mails transported. Up to 12th November, six round trips have been performed, the average pay per trip amounting to \$903.

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE AND EAST INDIAN COMMERCE.—By the time the contracts for the California lines, *via* Panama and Tehuantepec, expire, on the 1st October, 1859, it is probable that the route by Lake Nicaragua will have been re-opened, and in successful operation. This presents the question, whether one, two, or all three of these routes shall thereafter be employed for mail purposes. The Tehuantepec route is the shortest and most readily protected against interruptions; but it will be comparatively too new, and the line of staging too long, to furnish with certainty adequate and satisfactory communication between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. While it is destined, no doubt, to become a transit of the first importance, it will deserve the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supersede the necessity of one or more routes through Central America. Indeed, every year is demonstrating that the United States may need, not only for postal, but for commercial purposes of vast magnitude, additional transit routes.

The Panama Isthmus route is now used only under a contract with the railroad company, who, in turn, hold it by a charter granted by the local government. This company might, at any time, refuse to contract with the United States, or its demands for transportation might be so exorbitant as to amount to a prohibition. After much controversy, the department has not been able to reduce the price of transportation of the mails upon it below one hundred thousand dollars per annum—a price believed to be entirely too high for only 48 miles of railroad; and there will be the same exposure to exorbitant demands upon the Nicaragua route under the direction of a private company. To relieve the department from a condition so dependent, as well as to create a competition which might prevent extortion, it is of the highest importance that the route by Nicaragua should be re-opened, and its undisturbed use for the transportation of the mails, passengers, troops, and munitions of war, secured by the solemn guarantees of a public treaty. Without this, in view of the unstable condition of the local governments of Central America, the safety and security of transportation can hardly be relied on. Contracts given by these governments to individuals or companies, in the absence of a regular treaty, under which, if necessary, the power of the United States might be invoked to enforce fulfilment, may be irregularly, if not unjustly revoked, and the department be embarrassed by the rival claims of contending parties, unable to determine satisfactorily with whom it should contract.

The late treaties with China and Japan, and the rapid growth and vast mineral resources of Australia, have made all the transit routes of Central America of increased importance to the United States. By them the Atlantic section of our country would be enabled equally with that of the Pacific to participate in that Asiatic commerce which made Tyre, Alexandria, Venice, and Genoa, the market-houses of the world. It is the almost exclusive enjoyment of this trade which makes Great Britain the first commercial power of modern times.

The United States, from her mediate position between Europe and Asia, and from her agricultural productions, particularly those of cotton and tobacco, ought now to participate largely in the advantages of this trade. This she would be enabled to do by the free use of these transits, and by other communications already opened and in successful operation between the Atlantic and Pacific States, especially when these communications are taken in connection with the establishment of a steam mail line from San Francisco to Japan and China. Such a line, it is confidently believed, would draw to it not only the correspondence and travel of our own country, but of Great Britain and most of the continent of Europe. These, with its commercial profits, would probably sustain it without any other subsidy than the postages on the mails conveyed. After the first three years, the Department feels confident that no subsidy whatever would be required to sustain it. Before even three years will expire, there is every probability that a line of telegraphs will be completed from San Francisco to New-York, and, indeed, to every important

city on the Atlantic. Such a line is already made, as we understand, nearly to the summit of the great Nevada. Letters written in England, and many parts of the continent, are transmitted by steamers to Boston, New-York, &c., in from nine to eleven days. They can be transmitted by telegraph to San Francisco in one or two days at most, and thence shipped by the mail line to Japan, and China, Australia, &c.—No other mode of communication can be as expeditious as this; and such correspondence would, therefore, constitute, with the regular full letter correspondence passing through this country, no inconsiderable element for the support of such a line. It is a very singular fact, that the minister from Japan to the United States, instead of coming eastward direct to San Francisco, and thence to Washington, is expected to go to England by the Isthmus of Suez, and thence take passage to the city of New-York. So our ministers to China must go and return by the same circuitous route. The probability that by suitable exertions much of this trade, travel, and correspondence, can be made to pass over this continent, is to be found in the strenuous exertions now making by Great Britain to secure the same through her own Canadian possessions. This rivalry of effort is for the greatest commerce of the world, and should call forth, as doubtless it will, the energies of both nations to secure such portions of it as each shall think itself fairly entitled to receive.

ART. IX.—THE SOUTH AND PROGRESS.

SENATOR HAMMOND'S BARNEWELL SPEECH.

This able and patriotic speech, with its clear and statesmanlike views, has attracted public attention; but as a Texan we are disposed to discuss and controvert some of its positions.

Gov. Hammond intimates that no new slave territories are to be had, and that the South must remain quiescent with its present area of slave territory. To this political doctrine we are not inclined to submit. Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the area of slave territory in the United States has been extended by the purchase of Louisiana and the Floridas, and by the annexation of Texas. The democratic party, since the days of President Jefferson, has been the uniform advocate of expansion and progress, and to urge that the democracy of the South should now come to a "dead halt," and ground arms to the Black Republicans, is a sentiment which many here in Texas, on the outer verge of the Southern frontier, are disinclined to adopt. We believe there is more slave territory to be acquired—there are countries we may obtain legitimately, where Southern men may go with their property, and *continue* their domestic institutions. The right

bank of the Rio Grande, from Arizona to the mouth of that noble river, stretches out before us, inviting occupation, and almost begging a protectorate. There Southern men may go—there they may establish their institutions, and cause their property to be protected, by establishing a new State on the most legitimate basis, *the consent of the governed*. With Texas as the boundary on the *left* bank of the Rio Grande, and a territory reaching to the Sierra del Madre on the *right*, a new State can be added to the South, by the assent of the *rancheros* and voting population, and slavery, which was planted there by the Spaniards, under the benevolent scheme of the pious Las Casas, and flourished for so many years, may be again successfully revived. The addition of one or several Southern States to the Union will not, we are aware, restore that equilibrium, the loss of which was so much deplored by Mr. Calhoun; but the acquisition of another Southern State, on the southern side of the Rio Grande, will give strength to the South, *in* the Union or *out* of it.

Senator Hammond intimates that the South may be compelled to go out of the Union, but he suggests NOT YET. He cannot, however, deny the possibility, if not probability, of disunion, and it is for that contingency, serious as it may be, that the South ought to be prepared. The Senator well remarks, that before "these Southern States will be placed in the condition of St. Domingo or Jamaica, or one at all approximating to it, they will rend this Union into fragments, and plunge the world in ruin." We trust that by a close union of the South, and the adoption of the expansive principle, we may anticipate a more happy catastrophe. The South vindicating her rights in defence of her institutions, may bring the world to her own terms—obtain an acknowledgment of a distinct nationality, and, by treaty stipulations, secure adequate protection for her rights and property.

Thousands of rifles are sleeping in Texas and the Southern States, ready to awake at the call of a leader, and become an "Army of Occupation" in that broad territory between Monterey and the Rio Grande. They will be ready to establish a protectorate over that portion of Northern Mexico, or annex it to the Union, under a democratic form of government—at all events, in the Union or out of it, to hold the territory ready for united action with the South, if, in the course of human events, the Federal Constitution should be abrogated by the aggressions of abolitionists.

We cannot subscribe to the sentiment of the distinguished Senator, that no new slave territory is to be had by the South. It appears to be a novel application of the "*masterly inac-*

tivity" doctrine, formerly applied by Senator Calhoun to the acquisition of territory. The South ought not, we submit, to manacle herself, and be perpetually inactive. There is danger that if in the Union she cannot expand her area, she may be required to contract it.

The Hon. Senator takes, we believe, an unsafe view of the Indian Reserves west of Arkansas, &c. The Indian Territory south and west of Arkansas is non-slaveholding. The Indians are sound on this question, but their country has attracted the serpent eye of abolitionism, and it is already gloating over its prospective prey. The South must be vigilant, or it may find the Indian Territory, covering so large an area, *free-soiled*, in a manner similar to that of Kansas. In the event that Black Republicanism should seize on the Indian Territory, forcing its way down to the northern bank of Red River, and to the line of Louisiana, we of Texas would be reminded of the last appeal of that "*noble old Roman*," Gov. Troup, to the Georgians, on an anticipated conflict with the Federal Government, and adopting its sentiment, say: "Men of the South, argument is exhausted, stand to your arms."

As to the quiescent state into which the South, as the Senator thinks, must subside, we disagree with him. An echo from the grave of the lamented Quitman, may remind us that the "absorption of Mexican territory" once held a prominent place in the views of prominent statesmen and warriors; and that policy among Texans is not forgotten, but has its warm advocates.

We have expressed our sentiments freely, because we believe the political policy of *non-expansion* to the South is not compatible with her self-security, nor supported by history, in the prior acquisitions of slave territory added to us since the purchase of Louisiana, and the acquisition of Texas by annexation.

LEON COUNTY, Texas.

J.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

1.—COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1857-'58.

The following tables are taken from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, recently submitted to Congress. The total value of the dutiable imports for the last fiscal year was \$202,293,875, against \$294,160,835 for 1856-'7, and \$257,684,236 for the year 1855-'6. The total value of free goods last year was \$80,319,275, against \$66,729,306 for 1856-'7, and \$56,955,706 for 1855-'6. Of the free goods received last year, \$64,756,975 were free by the tariff of 1846, and \$15,562,300 were made free by the act of 1857.

Comparative value of certain articles of foreign production imported into the United States for the fiscal years ending June 30th.

ARTICLES.	1857.	1858.	ARTICLES.	1857.	1858.
Tea, free	\$5,757,860.	\$6,777,295	India rubber	\$332,058.	\$666,583
Tea, dutiable	17,315.	484,530	Hair, unmanufactured ..	453,705.	268,472
Coffee, free	22,386,879.	18,341,081	Linseed	3,003,824.	3,243,174
Coffee, dutiable	39,879.	23,759	Wine in casks	2,448,913.	1,862,548
Copper sheathing	351,311.	111,698	Wine in bottles	1,825,292.	1,383,840
Do. bars and pigs	1,659,513.	1,068,551	Brandy	2,527,262.	2,232,482
Do. ore	1,440,314.	1,181,362	Grain spirits	1,125,160.	1,158,517
Tin, bars		228,426	Other spirits	218,907.	324,905
Tin, blocks	1,023,210	470,023	Cordials	92,596.	164,269
Tin, pigs		594,258	Beer, &c., in casks	221,290.	146,095
Tin, plates	4,799,559.	3,842,068	Beer in bottles	629,550.	485,039
Iron, bar	4,423,935.	3,318,913	Molasses	8,269,175.	4,116,759
Do. rod	809,901.	426,499	Sugars, brown	42,614,004.	23,317,435
Do. hoop	324,675.	273,326	Sugars, white	86,820.	169,887
Do. sheet	1,082,389.	945,073	Sugars, loaf, &c.	68,906.	1,001
Do. pig	1,001,742.	739,949	Tobacco	1,558,535.	1,255,831
Do. scrap	111,680.	87,113	Cigars	4,221,098.	4,123,206
Do. railroad	7,455,596.	2,987,576	Snuff	2,626.	5,153
Steel, cast & German ..	1,775,292.	1,147,773	Other manuf. tobacco ..	18,898.	22,899
Do. other	858,322.	725,338	Cordage, tarred	92,099.	73,627
Do. man. unspun		970,133	Cordage, untarred	64,435.	96,632
Copper, manufactured ..	166,704.	104,032	Twine	59,957.	73,989
Lead	2,305,768.	1,972,243	Hemp	423,533.	331,307
Watches	3,823,039.	2,118,838	Manilla, Sun, &c.	2,353,891.	2,298,709
Buttons and moulds ..	928,049.	495,929	Jute, Sial, &c.	334,328.	
Glass, silvered	243,762.	198,109	Codilla	92,520.	70,632
Glass, plate	525,081.	397,310	Rags (not woollen) ..	1,448,125.	971,126
Glass, window	641,003.	626,747	Salt	2,032,583.	1,124,390
Paper, writing	343,240.	256,322	Coal	772,663.	772,925
Paper hangings	254,591.	104,758	Potatoes	87,572.	97,160
Gloves	1,559,332.	1,449,672	Fish, dried	96,607.	111,709
China & earthenware ..	4,037,064.	3,215,236	Herrings and shad	49,213.	18,005
Hides, raw	10,010,090.	9,881,358			

Exports of Domestic Produce from the United States to Foreign Ports for the years ending June 30th.

ARTICLES.	1857.	1858.	ARTICLES.	1857.	1858.
OF THE SEA.	Value.	Value.	Pork	\$2,805,597.	\$2,852,942
Oil—sperm	\$1,216,888.	\$1,097,505	Hams and bacon	4,511,442.	1,957,423
Do. whale & other fish ..	363,665.	597,107	Lard	5,144,195.	3,800,501
Whalebone	1,307,322.	1,105,223	Hogs	8,525.	810,406
Spermaceti	34,917.	66,012	Horses	195,627.	283,371
Sperm candles	35,121.		Mules	171,189.	244,297
Fish, dried or smoked ..	570,348.	487,007	Sheep	22,758.	49,319
Do. pickled	211,383.	197,441	Wool	19,007.	211,861
Total	\$3,739,64	\$3,550,295		\$16,789,458	\$18,514,341
OF THE FOREST.			Vegetable Food—		
Staves and headings ..	\$2,055,980.	\$1,975,852	Wheat	\$22,240,557.	\$9,061,504
Shingles	212,805.	595,451	Flour	25,882,316.	19,328,834
Boards, planks, &c.	4,170,688.	3,428,530	Indian corn	5,184,665.	3,259,039
Hewn timber	516,735.	292,163	Cornmeal	957,791.	877,692
Other lumber	638,406.	1,240,425	Rye meal	115,825.	56,235
Oak bark & other dye ..	322,754.	392,825	Rye, oats, &c.	680,108.	642,764
Manufactures of wood ..	3,158,424.	2,234,678	Biscuit	503,296.	472,372
Tar and pitch	208,610.	100,679	Potatoes	205,616.	205,791
Rosin and turpentine ..	1,544,572.	1,464,210	Onions	77,048.	75,626
Asbes, pots and pearls ..	696,867.	554,744	Apples	135,280.	74,363
Ginseng	58,331.	193,736	Rice	2,290,400.	1,870,578
Skins and furs	1,116,041.	1,002,878		\$58,333,176	\$35,924,843
Total	\$14,609,711	\$13,475,671			
OF AGRICULTURE.			Cotton, Sea Island ..	131,575,859.	131,356,661
Of Animals—			Tobacco	20,260,773.	17,009,767
Beef	\$1,218,548.	2,081,856	Flaxseed	525.	
Tallow	632,286.	821,970	Cloverseed	330,166.	332,250
Hides	624,867.	875,753	Hemp	46,907.	47,875
Horned Cattle	144,840.	1,287,769	Brown sugar	190,072.	375,062
Butter	593,084.	641,863	Hops	84,852.	41,704
Cheese	647,423.	731,910	Total	\$227,558,727	\$201,632,408

ARTICLES.	1857.	1858.	ARTICLES.	1857.	1858.
MANUFACTURES.			Hemp bags, &c.....	33,687..	87,706
Wax.....	61,983..	85,926	Wearing apparel.....	333,442..	210,695
Refined sugar.....	366,206..	200,734	Earthenware, &c.....	34,256..	36,783
Chocolates.....	1,932..	2,304	Combs and buttons.....	39,709..	46,340
Spirits (from grain) ..	1,248,234..	476,722	Brushes and brooms.....	7,324..	49,153
Do. (from molasses) ..	1,216,635..	1,267,691	Billiard apparatus.....	733..	8,701
Do. (from other materials) ..	120,011..	249,432	Umbrellas & parasols	6,848..	6,389
Molasses.....	108,003..	115,893	Morocco, &c.....	2,119..	13,069
Vinegar.....	30,788..	24,336	Fire engines.....	21,524..	7,230
Beer, ale, porter and			Printing materials.....	52,747..	100,498
cider.....	43,733..	59,532	Musical instruments.....	127,748..	99,775
Linseed oil.....	54,144..	48,225	Books and maps.....	277,647..	209,774
Spirits turpentine.....	741,246..	1,089,282	Stationery.....	224,767..	229,991
Household furniture.....	579,448..	962,409	Paints and varnish.....	223,320..	131,217
Carrriages, cars, &c.....	476,394..	777,921	Glassware.....	179,900..	214,608
Hats.....	254,208..	126,525	Tinware.....	8,622..	24,186
Saddlery.....	45,222..	55,380	Manufac. of pewter		
Candles, adamantine,			and lead.....	4,818..	27,337
&c.....	677,598..	628,509	Marble and stones.....	111,408..	138,500
Soap.....	539,085..	306,764	India rubber boots and		
Snuff.....	11,526..	10,109	shoes.....	231,125..	115,981
Tobacco, manufac'd ..	1,447,027..	2,400,115	Do. other manufac. of	312,387..	197,449
Leather.....	497,714..	606,589	Gold and silver leaf.....	15,477..	28,396
Boots and shoes.....	813,995..	663,905	Jewelry, &c.....	28,070..	28,319
Cables and cordage.....	286,163..	212,840	Artificial flowers.....		582
Gunpowder.....	398,244..	365,173	Trunks and valises.....	37,748..	59,441
Salt.....	190,699..	162,650	Lard oil.....	92,499..	60,958
Lead.....	58,634..	48,119	Oil cake.....	1,180,980..	1,435,861
Iron—pig.....	63,390..	24,087	Bricks, lime & cement	68,602..	103,921
Bar.....	64,596..	26,082	Unenumerated manu-		
Nails.....	279,327..	155,762	fact'ies.....	3,292,722..	2,601,768
Castings.....	289,967..	464,415			
Other manufactures of	4,197,687..	4,059,528	Coal.....	616,861..	558,014
Copper, brass, &c.....	607,054..	1,965,223	Ice.....	219,816..	200,525
Medical drugs.....	886,909..	681,278	Quicksilver.....	665,480..	129,184
Cottons—printed and			Gold & silver bullion.....	31,306,980..	22,933,208
colored.....	1,785,085..	2,069,194	Gold and silver coin.....	28,777,372..	19,474,049
Cottons—white other			Raw produce not		
than duck.....	3,463,230..	1,596,138	specified.....	1,266,823..	1,561,940
Cottons—duck.....	252,109..	183,889	Total exports of do-		
Do. other manufac.	614,153..	1,800,285	mestic produce..	\$338,985,005	\$293,758,279
Hemp thread.....	1,066..	1,326			

2—COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK—REVIVAL.

The *Journal of Commerce* furnishes some interesting comparative statistics.

Foreign Imports at New-York for eleven months, from January 1st.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered for consumption.....	\$148,562,621	\$120,107,089	\$93,167,226
Entered for warehousing.....	54,650,285	70,033,885	24,115,146
Free goods.....	16,760,950	19,063,434	20,030,083
Specie and bullion.....	1,567,549	12,216,910	2,290,987
Total entered at port.....	\$201,541,405	\$221,421,318	\$139,522,442
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	24,097,168	37,034,982	35,684,667

It will be seen that the imports for eleven months of the current year have been \$81,898,876 below the corresponding total for 1857, and \$62,018,963 below the total for the same period of 1856.

Exports from New-York to Foreign Ports for eleven months, from January 1st.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Domestic produce.....	\$71,007,027	\$58,970,897	\$50,249,635
Foreign merchandise (free)	875,638	3,726,297	1,416,236
Do. (dutiable).....	2,887,023	8,104,554	3,060,167
Specie and bullion.....	35,439,583	36,825,122	24,163,223
Total exports.....	\$110,209,303	\$105,626,870	\$79,829,261
Total, exclusive of Specie.....	74,770,318	68,801,745	55,266,067

Receipts for Customs at New-York, from January 1st.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
First quarter.....	\$11,642,651 46	\$13,406,513 26	\$5,918,711 60
Second quarter.....	10,698,464 29	8,896,708 05	5,170,400 07
Third quarter.....	14,430,078 08	13,183,332 00	9,606,358 97
In October.....	3,391,230 97	867,534 99	2,054,834 43
In November.....	2,774,845 63	1,121,792 70	1,706,629 47
Total since January 1.....	\$43,137,360 48	\$34,466,681 90	\$24,455,835 44

3.—THE WRECKING SYSTEM OF FLORIDA.

Is the new work on "Wreck and Salvage," by Judge Marvin, (from whose decisions there is no appeal, except to the Supreme Court of the United States,) he furnishes much valuable matter for underwriters. He says that prior to 1821, when Florida belonged to Spain, wreckers from the Bahama Islands constantly cruised along the Florida reefs, and saved large amounts of shipwrecked property, which they carried to Nassau. In 1821, the country was transferred to the United States by Spain; and soon after that event a few houses were built, and a small settlement of Americans was made by John W. Simonton, Pardon C. Green, and others, on the Island called by the Spaniards Cayo Hueso (Bone Island), and by the Americans Key West. In 1822, Congress established a port of entry at this place. The settlers built wharves and storehouses, and were soon in a condition to receive and store goods, and repair and refit vessels of moderate size. In 1825, Congress prohibited the carrying of wrecked goods found on the coast to any foreign place, and required all such goods to be brought to some port of entry in the United States.

This broke up the business of the Bahama wreckers, and Key West became the central point for the business of wrecking on the coast. In 1828, Congress established a court at Key West, vested with admiralty jurisdiction. The judge was empowered to license wrecking vessels. This court was abolished by the admission of Florida into the Union in 1845, and a District Court of the United States was established in its place in 1847. The judge is authorized, as in the act of 1828, to license wrecking vessels. The act reads, "No vessel or master thereof shall be regularly employed in the business of wrecking on the coast of Florida, without the license of the judge of said court; and before licensing any vessel or master, the judge shall be satisfied that the vessel is seaworthy, and properly and sufficiently fitted and equipped for the business of saving property shipwrecked and in distress, and that the master thereof is trustworthy and innocent of any fraud or misconduct in relation to any property shipwrecked or saved on said coast."

It has been held by the judge, that embezzlement of wrecked goods, voluntarily running a vessel aground under the pretence of piloting her, colluding with the master of a vessel wrecked or in distress, or corrupting him by any unlawful present or promise, are, severally, good causes for withholding or revoking the license. The act does not apply to trading or transient vessels, but only to vessels engaged in wrecking as a business. Forty-seven vessels, averaging fifty tons each, and carrying about eight men each, have licenses at the present time—1858. This number is fully adequate to all the wants of commerce, and encouragement ought not to be given to any increase. Some of these vessels, fully one half, associate fishing for the Havana market with wrecking. Licensed wreckers are required, by a rule of court, to institute judicial proceedings for salvage against all property found by them derelict or abandoned, at sea or on the coast.

4.—THE COFFEE TRADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Prices Current* says:

The commercial year opened with a large stock of coffee on hand, and the market wore a heavy appearance during the first four months, prices falling to a point that materially checked the import from Brazil, and induced the transshipment of several cargoes to Europe. The total imports of the year amount

to 286,223 bags, all from Brazil, except 1,268 bags from Cuba, and the market value, estimated at the average price of the season, is about \$2,826,450.

The following table shows the particulars of Import, Stock, &c., for the year ended August 31st, 1858 :

Estimated Stock out of Grocers' hands on 1st Sept., 1857,	
of all kinds	bags.. 107,000
Imports direct from—	
Rio de Janeiro.....	284,955
Cuba, &c.....	1,268—286,223
Received coastwise for sale.....	31,326
Making a supply of.....	424,549
Total supply last year.....	488,371
Decrease this year.....	63,822
Total supply as above.....	424,549
Deduct transhipped to Europe.....	14,029
Stock on hand August 31st, 1858.....	29,000—43,028
Taken for consumption in 1857-'58.....	381,520
Do. do. 1856-'57.....	375,325
Do. do. 1855-'56.....	383,293

The annexed table presents a comparison of the direct imports into this port for the past fifteen years :

	From Rio de Janeiro.	From Cuba, Lagunayra, &c.
1844.....	161,082	62,867
1845.....	167,669	4,094
1846.....	215,031	10,899
1847.....	205,111	43,931
1848.....	239,371	8,590
1849.....	299,129	16,341
1850.....	225,013	20,627
1851.....	274,690	10,367
1852.....	353,616	12,525
1853.....	338,412	10,812
1854.....	228,660	11,057
1855.....	341,138	2,228
1856.....	379,232	10,885
1857.....	427,323	6,057
1858.....	284,955	1,268

5.—TOBACCO TRADE OF NEW-ORLEANS, 1857-'58.

AS PREPARED FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE N. O. PRICES CURRENT.

TOBACCO.—The stock remaining on hand, on the 1st September last, including all on shipboard not cleared, was 13,711 hogsheds, and of which there were estimated to be unsold, in first and second-hands, about 9,000 hogsheds, and the quotations, at the opening of the season, were as follows :

LUKE—Factory	8 @ 9
" Planters'	9½ @ 10½
LEAF—Inferior to Common	11 @ 12½
" Fair.....	13 @ 13½
" Fine.....	14½ @ 15½
" Choice Clarksville, &c.....	15 @ 18
FROSTED.....	7 @ 9½

In the early part of September some 5,000 hogsheds were sold at about this range, but subsequently the market was dull with sales of only a few hundred hogsheds, the business of the month summing up less than 6,000 hogsheds, closing with nominal quotations. The month's receipts were 668 hogsheds. In October the financial difficulties brought the market nearly to a stand, but

two or three buyers were enabled to operate at reduced prices, and the sales amounted to about 2000 hogsheads against the receipts of 225 hogsheads, the closing rates, it was said, indicating a decline of fully 1 cent $\$$ lb., but the market was too unsettled for quotations. A similar state of affairs existed in November, the sales of the month reaching barely 700 hogsheads with receipts of 267 hogsheads, the stock on sale being only 2,000 to 2,500 hogsheads. In December the arrivals were rather more liberal, amounting to 1,171 hogsheads, but the market continued inactive, and sales of only 1,150 hogsheads were reported. Prices, during that month and the previous one, were understood to be considerably lower, but were not made public in a single instance. The market opened dull in January, but we were enabled to resume quotations, which are as follows :

NEW CROP.

LUGS—Factory	— @ —
“ Planters’	5 @ 6
LEAF—Inferior to Common	6½ @ 7½
“ Fair	8 @ 8½
“ Fine	9 @ 10
“ Choice Clarksville, &c.	10 @ 11

OLD CROP—EXTREME PRICES.

Low Refused to Choice Selected

7 @ 14 and 15.

These figures indicate a decline of 5 @ 6 and 7c. $\$$ lb. since September. The month's sales were about 2,900 hogsheads, against receipts of 2,867 hogsheads. During February the market wore a firmer appearance, and toward the close prices advanced ½ @ ¾c. $\$$ lb., the sales of the month embracing 5,800 hogsheads, and the receipts 5,420 hogsheads. In March the movement was very fair and the supply liberal, sellers generally having the advantage. The sales of the month were 6,750 hogsheads, against receipts of 7,990 hogsheads, the closing rates showing a further advance of ½ @ ¾c. as indicated by the quotations as follows :

LUGS—Factory	— @ —
“ Planters’	5½ @ 7
LEAF—Inferior to Common	7½ @ 8
“ Fair	8½ @ 8½
“ Fine	9½ @ 10½
“ Choice Clarksville, &c.	10½ @ 11½

OLD CROP—EXTREME PRICES.

Low Refused to Choice Selected

7 @ 13 and 14.

April opened with a good demand and a firm market, and a further improvement of ½ @ ¾c. was realized on the Fine and Choice grades, but with large receipts and an accumulating stock the advance was lost, and at the close our quotations were reduced to the following range :

LUGS—Factory	— @ —
“ Planters’	6 @ 7
LEAF—Inferior to Common	7 @ 7½
“ Fair	7½ @ 8½
“ Fine	8½ @ 10
“ Choice Clarksville, &c.	10½ @ 11½ and 12

OLD CROP—EXTREME PRICES.

Low Refused to Choice Selected

7 @ 13 and 14.

The reported sales of the month were 9,500 hogsheads, and the receipts 18,710 hogsheads, a stock of about 12,000 hogsheads remaining unsold. By the middle of May the stock had accumulated to about 20,000 hogsheads, and buyers obtained further concessions, the market closing at about the following range of prices :

LUGS—Factory	— @ —
“ Planters’	5½ @ 6½
LEAF—Inferior to Common	6½ @ 7
“ Fair	7½ @ 7½
“ Fine	8 @ 9
“ Choice Clarksville, &c.	9½ @ 11

The sales of the month were about 12,000 hogsheds, against receipts of 20,969 hogsheds. During the greater part of June the market wore a heavy appearance, though holders generally refused offers materially below previous figures, the market closing nominally unchanged. The month's sales embraced about 9,200 hogsheds, and the receipts 16,431 hogsheds. In July the business opened with a stock on sale of about 18,000 hogsheds, which was reduced by some large operations; and with a considerable falling off in the receipts, holders generally held the advantage, especially in light descriptions, without establishing any quotable advance. The reported sales of the month were 9,600 hogsheds, against receipts of 6,522 hogsheds. In the early part of August the market was very firm, but with few buyers coming forward until the latter part of the month. Heavy descriptions, Clarksville, &c., have been dull and neglected for some time past, but have latterly met with a better demand, and close at firm prices. The sales of the month are barely 3,600 hhd., against receipts of 4,389 hhd. The range at the close was about

LUGS—Factory	5 @ 5½
“ Planters'	5 @ 6½
LEAF—Inferior to Common	6½ @ 7½
“ Fair	7½ @ 8
“ Fine	8½ @ 9
“ Choice Clarksville, &c.	9½ @ 11

The range of the season for stems has been 2 @ 2½c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. The total receipts at this port since 1st September, as shown by our tables, are 87,141 hhd., which amount includes 9,514 hhd. strips and 2,459 hhd. stems; and the quantity inspected in the same period is 68,075 hhd., of which 1,787 hhd. were Mason County. The year closes with a stock on hand, including all on ship-board, of 28,418 hhd., of which there are estimated to be unsold, in first and second hands, about 9,000 hhd. The receipts thus show an increase compared with last year of 32,074 hhd., and a large increase compared with any year since 1851-'52, when they amounted to 89,655 hhd. The quality of the crop has been superior to that of last year, so far as the absence of frosted descriptions is concerned, but the leaf has been deficient in substance, and has not compared favorably with the sound qualities of the last crop.

The growing crop of tobacco, like that of our Southern staples, suffered from the late spring frosts, but the weather during the greater part of the summer has been rather favorable. The recent accounts from some quarters however, are less satisfactory, and especially from the Western district and on Green River, where there are complaints of injury from wet weather. At this period it is too early to venture upon any estimates as to the amount, or judgment as to the quality of the crop, both of which must depend mainly upon the character of the weather from this time forward. One hhd. of the new crop, the first of the season, was received on the 22d of August from Tennessee, nine days earlier than the first receipts last year. It classed Fair, but was much fired in curing, and sold at the fancy price of 12c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

6.—THE HARBOR OF CHARLESTON.

We have received with satisfaction the Report on the Harbor of Charleston, which has recently appeared in pamphlet form, and in this and the next issue of the Review will refer to its valuable material.

In the report of Captain Cullum, U. S. Engineers, we perceive that the work of deepening the channel has been eminently successful so far, and that eighteen feet of water at high tide has been secured. The work is still progressing.

Whether this deepening will remain of permanent value, is answered by Captain Cullum:

“ This query cannot be positively answered, except by *Æolus* or *Neptune*, who preside over the winds and waves; but, in my humble opinion, our task will not be that of *Sisyphus*, ever removing the sands but to be rolled back upon us

Judging from past indications, there is every probability of the channel not materially changing when once opened, except by the influence of southerly storms (fortunately generally of short duration) blowing transversely to its direction, which might deposit sand from the shoals forming its southern bank. To the northeast it is protected from storms by Sullivan's and Long Islands, to the east by Rattlesnake Shoals, to the southeast and south by Drunken Dick, and from all other quarters by the mainland or adjoining islands; so that it may be regarded a land-locked channel. All past indications are in favor of its remaining open. In De Barré's chart of 1780, it is represented as a mere sluice, probably because it was not sounded out thoroughly. Since 1821, when there was but six feet at low water, it has been deepening, having acquired a depth of over eight feet in 1852, of ten feet in 1854, since when it has remained nearly stationary up to the time of our commencing dredging. This deepening is, doubtless, due in a great measure to the erection of the artificial rock island for the foundation of Fort Sumter, but more particularly to the building of Bowman's jetty, both of which have tended to throw a larger volume of water through a narrower channel, which being thus restricted, had necessarily to excavate a deeper opening for its discharge. Its direction is also favorable to its permanency, being nearly east and west—the flood tidal wave sweeping directly through it, with a velocity of two-and-a-half miles per hour, thus thoroughly scouring it twice every twenty-four hours. As further evidence of its probable permanency, it may be stated that the great September gale of 1854, and many severe storms since, have produced little or no change in the channel. Since our dredging operation commenced, there have been no indications of filling up; but, on the contrary, the bottom where we have been at work yet remains strongly marked with deep holes, formed by the suction-hose of the centrifugal pump by which the dredging is executed.

"But suppose that sand should occasionally be washed in, which is not impossible, nor, perhaps, improbable, particularly during a violent southeast storm, how trifling would be the cost of removing it when compared with the vast advantages accruing to the commerce of Charleston from an open channel of twenty feet in depth? The difference of marine insurance alone would probably pay the cost; and the fuel saved by steamers bound north, by shortening their voyages some fifteen miles, would make a considerable item toward it."

Referring to the extraordinary powers of the dredging machine which is being used for the purpose of deepening the bar, Captain Cullum says:

"This simple and admirable machine, the only one, according to my experience, suited to work in a rough sea-way, was invented by Mr. Nathaniel H. Leiby, of Charleston, South Carolina. Upon first seeing its model in 1855, being satisfied that it was constructed upon correct hydraulic principles, I expressed myself then, and often since, sanguine of its ultimate success, though I thought prudence dictated its trial in a rough sea upon a larger but inexpensive scale. So satisfied, however, were its proprietors, Messrs. J. M. and T. D. Eason, of its adaptability to dredging, confirmed by my approval, that, without further trial, they built the dredging machine, now in use, at a heavy outlay, and, conquering all obstacles, are now reaping the reward of their perseverance and enterprise.

"The power of the machine is so great, that bricks, cannon balls, roots, bits of wreck, parts of piles, concreted sand and shells, and even a boat grapnel of 30 pounds, have been readily pumped up from the depths of twelve feet. Several times 150 cubic yards have been excavated in less than half-an-hour, and deposited at Cumming's Point in forty minutes more."

7.—TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE.

THE official returns of the Treasury Department show a very rapid augmentation of trade with Great Britain in the last fifteen years, but always with a large balance due the United States. The aggregates are as follows, at different periods:

	Exports		Total.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.			
1837..	\$49,685,206	\$4,897,314	\$54,582,570	\$41,886,193	\$12,696,377
1842..	38,254,511	3,012,419	41,266,930	34,204,249	7,062,681
1847..	86,266,935	1,028,421	87,275,357	67,593,628	19,696,729
1851..	109,531,712	8,414,403	117,946,115	93,847,886	24,098,229
1857..	182,658,473	3,196,312	185,846,784	131,103,093	54,743,691

The balance due the United States by England is an annually increasing one. In other words, the purchases of American produce by Great Britain annually increase in a ratio faster than do the imports of goods into the United States from Great Britain. Much of the United States produce that reaches England goes thence, no doubt, to the continent and elsewhere, the warehouses of England serving as a sort of factor to the rest of the commercial world; and much of the goods imported into the United States from Great Britain come there in transit from the Continent. Nevertheless there is always a large cash balance due the United States from Great Britain. Gold enters largely into the exports to Great Britain, but it is always destined to meet the American bills running on Great Britain from other quarters of the world. If we take the business of 1857, and deduct the specie movements, we have results as follows:

Export to Great Britain	\$185,846,784
Less specie.....	50,890,268
Net exports.....	134,956,516
Imports from Great Britain.....	\$131,103,093
Less specie.....	4,069,854
Net imports.....	127,034,039
Excess imports of goods.....	\$7,922,477

These leave a balance of \$7,922,477 still due by Great Britain to the United States, in addition to those accounts earned by trading voyages between the West Indies and South America, and the Northern ports of Europe, the proceeds being generally placed with the London bankers. England is always largely the debtor of the United States. With France the change has been as follows in the last six years of active business:

	Exports.		Total		Excess
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Exports.	Imports.	Imports.
1851 ...	\$25,302,085	\$2,950,061	\$28,252,146	\$31,715,553	\$3,493,407
1857 ...	37,218,440	1,020,547	38,238,987	47,792,827	9,553,840

The balance increased in favor of France. If we deduct the specie movement the result is as follows for 1857:

Exports	\$38,238,987
Less specie.....	6,295,408
Net exports.....	31,943,579
Imports	\$47,792,827
Less specie.....	1,887,833
Net imports.....	45,904,994
Excess imports of goods.....	\$13,961,415

The net amount of \$9,553,000 was drawn from England in gold, mostly by the buying up by the Bank of France of the bills, and demanding gold for them at the London bank, an operation which has been practised for some years, and which has not a little puzzled the English financiers, since the apparently irregular action of the French bank in thus forcing a specie current would, it was supposed, inevitably react, but the movement being based upon the regular operation of trade between the United States, France and Great Britain, it was only determining the kind of payment which France would receive. With the North of Europe generally the balance has become far more in favor of the United States, since the effect of gold has been to cause a larger demand for American produce in those countries, while the articles of goods that can be exported to the United States with profit are annually more circumscribed. We may compare the business of certain countries of the North of Europe in 1851 and 1857:

NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.
NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.
NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.
NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.	NET AMT. DUE U.S.

	1851		1857	
	U. States Exports.	Imports to U. States.	U. States Exports.	Imports to U. States.
Russia.....	\$1,611,691	\$1,392,782	\$4,528,301	\$1,435,394
Sweden.....	782,366	967,237	1,400,426	744,812
Hanse Towns.....	6,047,447	10,008,364	15,298,210	15,370,936
Holland.....	2,195,169	2,052,706	4,107,877	2,469,762
Belgium.....	2,852,012	2,377,630	5,644,326	5,060,311
Total.....	\$13,488,685	\$16,798,721	\$31,079,140	\$25,081,215

Thus from an excess of \$3,300,000 of imports from the North of Europe, the trade has turned, under the influence of the gold movement, to an excess of \$6,000,000 in the annual exports, showing the improved demand for American produce which exists in those countries of the North of Europe. Russia particularly promises to become a large customer both directly and indirectly for American produce, since the new Czar has practically recognized the wisdom of removing impediments to trade, and of emancipating not only labor but laborers from the "protection" which high duties and serfdom have oppressed them with.

The question of how international exchanges are to be kept up between nations that are rivals in the same production is a problem, which can resolve itself only on the principle on which the internal business of the same country is conducted, viz., by the utmost freedom and competition, which will elicit the fullest capacities of each and all, giving to that country the market whose natural facilities best adapt it to supply it.—*United States Economist*.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1.—ADVANCEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. M. Clayton, of Mississippi, for the following paper, which we insert with pleasure. It embodies his views presented to the Agricultural Bureau of that State.

The subject on which I propose to speak is one of vital importance at this time to Southern Planters—the production of cotton, and the supply of labor necessary to that production, in view of the increasing demand of the world.

The cotton plant is indigenous in most of the tropical countries of the earth. It has been cultivated almost as far back as the records of our earth reach. The Hindoos were clad in cotton garments more than three thousand years ago. Although it has thus been known from a very remote antiquity, and although it was grown during the middle ages, in Italy and Spain, and other Southern countries of Europe, its vast importance in the commerce of the world only began to be felt about seventy years ago.

At that time its cultivation was first introduced into the United States. The child of the man is still living, Mrs. Gen. Gaines, the daughter of Gen. Clark, who brought the first seed into the South. The various inventions and improvements in machinery for its manufacture, about that period, gave a vast and rapid impetus to its cultivation. From a grain of mustard seed, as it were, it soon became a tree whose branches fill the heavens, and overshadow the remotest bounds of the earth. It has built up cities, sustained and upheld nations, and contributed more to the commerce, greatness and prosperity of the world, than any other one product. When cotton first became an article of export from the United States, Liverpool, the cotton emporium of the world, had about 100,000 tons of shipping; now its tonnage amounts to five millions. England at that time, shorn of her strength by the loss of her American colonies, seemed likely to become as Spain, from the same cause, a subordinate power. But by her manufacture of cotton, drawn from the same colonies converted

into independent States, she still stands in the front rank of the nations of the earth.

In this brief space, a mere point in the world's history, the cotton crop of the United States is, on an average, three millions of bales, worth one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This constitutes about three fifths of the whole cotton crop of the world, and manufactured into goods, forms about one third of all the commercial exports of England. The entire value of cotton manufactured in England, including what is consumed there, is over two hundred millions of dollars annually, and the value of cotton goods manufactured throughout the world, is estimated at about five hundred millions, yearly.

Two millions of the people of Great Britain, or one fourteenth of its population, are interested in its manufacture. If to this be added those engaged in preparing machinery for their use, the number connected with it is not far from one tenth of its population. The value of machinery employed for both purposes, and thus directly or indirectly dependent upon cotton, is near three hundred millions of dollars. Cotton has thus become a positive power, with more of capital, and more of population dependent upon it, than any other production of the earth. English historians assert that it enabled England to subsidize and support the armies of Europe, which overthrew the empire of the first Napoleon. It is justly styled the "king of commerce," and it has more tributaries and subjects than any other monarch. The vast fabric of England's power rests upon it. Strike out its production but for a single year, and the evils that would follow are beyond computation. Factories idle and silent—ships dismantled—cities desolate—commerce stagnant—woe, want, and famine, stalking over the lands—these are some of the scenes which prophetically flit before the imagination.

Not only does your great staple—cotton—exercise this vast present influence upon the commerce and the affairs of the world, but the necessity and the demand for it are constantly on the increase. Cotton and civilization go together, and as the one extends its bounds, the demand for the other increases and grows. Within the present year, a vast addition has been made to the extent of country and the number of people to be supplied. India, with its two hundred millions of inhabitants, has been brought into more direct connection with the world. The great East India Company, with its magnificent monopolies, has fallen. India will hereafter be directly subject to the British crown. Increased commercial activity is anticipated from this revolution in its political condition. But though cotton has been grown in India for more than three thousand years, it does not, at this day, produce enough to supply its own wants. True, it exports a large amount of the raw material to England, but it is equally true that England sends back to India a greater weight of manufactured goods than it receives of the raw material from India. From this fact it is not improbable that American cotton contributes to clothe the East Indian; a fact which should go far to allay all present fear of rivalry in the production of cotton from that quarter.

Brazil, the only other slave power of the civilized world besides our own, with a slave population about equal to ours, is devoted to the culture of coffee, and requires a large amount of foreign cotton to meet its wants.

China, by recent treaties, after being shut out from commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, for uncounted ages, is open to the trade of England and the United States. A population of four hundred millions is thus added to the great family of nations, a population equal to one third of the sum total of the people of the world. China has always grown and manufactured cotton on a limited scale. The raw material has never equaled her own wants, and she derived a small supply from the East Indies. But India has ceased to furnish her. China has none of the modern improved machinery for its manufacture, hence she will buy the cotton goods rather than the raw material. Silks, teas and silver, of which two hundred and fifty millions of dollars have been exported to her from Europe, in the last six years, are the tempting articles which she has to offer in return for cotton. If she should consume as much per head as our people (thirty yards), it would require ten millions of bales—three times our present production—to supply her. But if her people should use only one third as much as ours, still our crop would have to be doubled to meet her wants. The demand for cotton seems, therefore, to be without limit, and each year sees its application to new uses, and develops new requirements.

It is not strange, therefore, that England is casting an anxious glance around the whole universe, to discover where the supply of cotton necessary to uphold her immense manufactures can be best obtained. Her capitalists have formed more than one "Cotton Supply Association," the object of which is to stimulate production by every means in their power. One reason assigned by the Associations for fear in regard to the supply of cotton, is the agitation of the slavery question in this country, and apprehension as to its security. However little this may accord with the sentiments of Exeter Hall, and of Lord Brougham and his followers, the practical men of England acknowledge, that but for the slave labor of this country, there would be an appalling deficiency of cotton. It is conceded that white labor cannot be relied on for its production, and they are discussing other modes of supply. The change of government in India is expected to contribute to this end, because the people there will be subjected to fewer exactions, and less oppressive extortion. But the love of ease, as in all tropical climates, will triumph over the love of gain; and if, in three thousand years, under every form of government, they have not yet learned to produce enough to fill their own moderate wants, it is not probable that the recent change of government will cause any appreciable effect in this particular, if the natives are left to their own inclinations.

Satisfied that voluntary labor will not suffice for the production of cotton, France openly, and England covertly, are resorting to the system of African apprenticeship. This is but another name for the slave trade, with all its attendant evils and none of its meliorating conditions. It has been tried by Spain in Cuba, more extensively than elsewhere. Coolies, Chinese, Yucatanese, have all been resorted to, but the result of the experiment does not speak much in its favor. They prefer the African slaves very greatly, and run all hazards to procure them, despite the fleets which are kept aloft, to suppress the trade. Between the apprentice and the master, no sympathy, with its humanizing influences, springs up. The object of the master is to exact as much labor as possible, in the stipulated period, without regard to the health or comfort of the apprentice. If he survives his term of service, a rare occurrence, without money and without friends, he cannot hope to get back to his native land. His only escape from destitution, is to enter upon another term of service, to be discarded when he is useless, without a master's protection. On the contrary, interest, humanity, and mutual sympathy, bind the master to treat his slave with kindness, and the slave reared in the family is often regarded almost as a child. The obligation of service and protection becomes mutual, and is discharged with mutual fidelity. While the apprentice system has proved a failure wherever it has been tried, slavery has made its subjects the most contented and best provided laborers on the globe. According to all past experience, slavery, or involuntary labor, is the only kind which has been successfully applied to the culture of cotton. The apprentice system forms no exception. When its unfitness shall be still further demonstrated, it will be seen whether these nations, now "straining at a gnat, but swallowing a camel," will return to the system of slavery, which they most unwisely rejected. Will that be their ultimate resort? The future only can decide. We need not fear their rivalry, unless they again supply their colonies with this species of labor. How then are we to supply the demand for cotton? Three millions of bales is now about our average crop. With continued peace, at least twice that amount will be required for the world. How can we procure the labor necessary to produce it?

Shall we resort to apprentices from Africa? I answer emphatically, no. Every reason and argument stand opposed to it. Besides and beyond all others, it would introduce an element of discord and interference with slavery, which would prevent all harmony. The one system or the other would have to be abandoned, and if we are now satisfied with slavery, it would be exceedingly unwise to bring in any disturbing influence. But this plan has scarcely an advocate.

Shall we then struggle to reopen the African slave trade? To this I am utterly opposed, as well on account of its impracticability, as its impolicy.

For years past, we of the South have been protesting against the useless agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress. It has served no purpose but to foment jealousies, generate dissensions, and embitter sectional feelings. To

attempt the repeal of the prohibition of the slave trade, would but rekindle the flames of discord, and open the floodgates of strife and commotion. The discussion would extend beyond the immediate question involved, and would rage with furious violence over the whole field of controversy. We know beforehand the result. With the present temper and the present power of the North, with the sentiment of the civilized world against it, and with a large minority, if not a positive majority of the South against it, there is no possibility of procuring their repeal. The first *prohibitory* law was passed by an almost unanimous vote—only five against it, three from the South, and two from the North—and we certainly have no evidence of a change in public opinion, which would justify the expectation of a reversal of this action. Three of the Southern States, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, had anticipated the action of Congress in this respect, and had passed laws prohibiting the foreign slave trade, before the acts of Congress were passed. I can hope for no partial good from the attempt to repeal; I think it is not difficult to foresee great and incomparable evils.

But if it were practicable, it is not politic. To say nothing further of the agitation growing out of it, of the public opinion of the world arrayed against it, it would throw a mass of unhomogeneous materials into the bosom of our present slave population, the effect of which would most certainly lead to disturbances and disaster. By the mixture of African barbarians, we should put to hazard all the progress and improvements which our slaves have made in the arts of civilization in the last century. If we look into the codes of our sister States, and see the severe and bloody enactments which were necessary to check the untamed and brutal violence of the imported Africans, and compare them with the present mild and humane laws, we could not desire to take a step backward. But suppose all these difficulties and obstacles to be surmounted, and the policy of importation to be adopted, what then? England allured by our example, might, as she has heretofore done, again embark in the slave trade. It would be her interest to do so, and there is no more restraint upon her than upon us. If she were to introduce slavery into the fertile regions of India, from being our best customer she might become a formidable rival in the production of cotton. Instead of enjoying a monopoly, we might be subjected to harassing competition.

But it is said, as mere abstractions these prohibitory laws, denouncing the African slave trade as piracy, ought not to be permitted to remain on the statute book. That they are gratuitous insults to the South, and cast doubts over the foundation of the title to slave property. These conclusions are by no means just or legitimate.

At the time the slave trade prevailed in Europe, it was not against any positive law, or against the law of nations. Every nation in Europe, who held colonies in the new world, from Denmark at the North, to Spain in the South, participated in the trade. Their governments shared its profits, and recognized its validity and legality. Crowned heads and nobles, merchants and princes, were partners in the traffic. The law of nations is made up of the practice and usage of nations, modified by treaty stipulations. It is idle to say, that the trade was against the law of nations, when there was no treaty against it, and when universal usage was in favor of it. And this is at last the conclusion of all enlightened tribunals, though some early decisions took a more contracted view of it. Slaves acquired, when the trade itself was lawful with their descendants, are lawfully held in slavery. When the trade was prohibited, dealing in foreign slaves then became illegal, and the title would be invalid as to them. This distinction is very clearly recognized in our first treaty with England on the subject—the treaty of Ghent. In one of its articles, it stipulates indemnity or restoration to our citizens of slaves taken away during the war; in another, both nations agree to unite in putting down the slave trade. England would never have consented to pay for slaves which did not justly belong to our people. I can see, therefore, no arraignment of our title to our slaves in this legislation of our Congress.

The question still recurs, how is the necessary labor to be supplied? I answer, if at all, through the agency of cotton itself. Even in the slave States, the public sentiment was comparatively feeble in favor of slavery, until the increased profit, and enlarged cultivation of cotton, demonstrated the peculiar fitness of the African race for its production. Before that time, there were

apologists for the institution, but few defenders or advocates. Since then, the foundations of slavery have been explored, and its claims to public regard canvassed in every possible form. It has been proven to be a great social and political blessing. It has been shown that it has existed in every age of the world, that it is sanctioned by divine as well as by human law; that it has greatly elevated the African in the scale of civilization, and that the American slave is far ahead of any of his race, in all that exalts our nature, and raises man above the mere brute. It is found to be justified by the strongest reason, and to rest upon an impregnable basis. This great revolution in opinion has been wrought out practically by cotton. From four hundred thousand, the number of slaves originally imported, they have grown to be four millions. From a small value, they have become worth two thousand millions of dollars. With the natural increase, and with the tendency to concentrate where their labor is most valuable, they will fill all our territory that is best adapted to their labor. The profits of tropical products will concentrate their numbers in the countries approaching the tropics, and attract them from the grain growing regions. The demand for cotton will force the support of those who now oppose the system, when they find it can be obtained in no other way. There will be a great and growing competition between New-England and Old-England, for the rich and vast trade of China. Cotton exports will form the chief element of that trade. They will be rivals in the purchase of it, and if we refuse to sell, except to those who respect our rights, and make no war upon our institutions, slavery will stand stronger and firmer than it has done since the first assault upon it. Ours is the only country, which has a surplus of cotton, and we hold the lever which moves or stops the great car of commerce. When it has attained the supremacy of control to which it is entitled, it will achieve its greatest triumph, by the protection it extends to the labor which grows it. It will be a capital in itself, which will be able to defend the institution which creates it. It will thus work out its own high destiny, and bind the world by a cord too strong to be broken. You may, then, concentrate slavery with safety, in the cotton growing regions of the South, for the necessities of the world, and its dependence upon its production will insure its security. With the monopoly of its growth you need have no fear of an over supply. Improve your modes of culture and your kinds of seeds—introduce the best agricultural implements and machinery; cultivate your richest soil; and you may approximate a supply equal to the wants of the world. In this way you will do more to promote the peace, and advance the civilization of the nations of the earth; to bind these States together, and to perpetuate their union, than any other class of human beings. You will add more to the material wealth of mankind, than the gold of California and Australia, though that amounts to a hundred millions a year. You will refute the stigma, that the earth grows pale under the footprints of slavery, and prove that the institution which contributes more to the wealth, the commerce, the prosperity, and the comfort of the inhabitants of the globe than any other; which diffuses its blessings wherever the sails of commerce whiten the shores of the ocean, cannot be otherwise than favored of Heaven.

2.—BI-SULPHATE OF LIME IN SUGAR.

The *Baton Rouge Gazette*, says the *New-Orleans Delta*, published in the midst of the Louisiana sugar region, and having every inducement to favor any measure for the benefit of the planters, asserts that the use of bi-sulphate of lime in sugar has a pernicious influence upon the health of those who consume that article. The *Gazette* says that old sugar planters, who have tried it, are daily furnishing evidence of the fact; and that, even of those who still use this article in sugars meant for sale, few or none use the sugar containing it on their own tables, or allow it to be used by their slaves. The paper says:—

"It is a notorious fact, that nearly every planter in this and the neighboring parish, will make this year as they did last, the sugar for their own use on the old plan, *without the poison* of bi-sulphate. We referred the other day to the fact, that the refuse from the kettles, after making sugar with this article, will kill hogs.

"The hogs upon which the experiment was made had to be penned up,

cribbed and confined, and it killed them all in short order. Left alone they turn up their noses at this poison, and will not touch it.

"In a Christian point of view, we should like to know how planters use an article to make their produce bring a half cent more in the pound, that they know full well is injurious to the animal economy? We dare say that the great mortality this season among children can be traced directly to the syrup and molasses of the bi-sulphate."

Per contra, the *New-Orleans Delta* says:—

"Bi-Sulphate is utterly innocuous, and that whether it is or not, the planters and sugar-makers so regard it, and use it in their families constantly. We are not sufficiently acquainted with its chemical composition to give an authoritative opinion upon the subject, but from all we can learn, the bi-sulphate is used, simply as a defecator or cleanser, by which the foreign substances in the cane-juice are brought to the surface, and thus the sugar is made whiter and the crystallization promoted. Neither sulphur nor lime, the components of this solution, are poisonous substances."

3.—IMPROVED COTTON.

Mr. D. Dickson, of Oxford, Ga., has succeeded in producing upon one stalk of cotton of a kind which he calls "Dickson's Select Cotton," only five feet high, 469 bolls. He gives the following directions for its cultivation:

"The land should be broken fine and deep before planting, and if planted on high land, it should be planted on beds, the land should be kept as level in the cultivation between the rows as possible, to prevent the cotton from shedding in case of drought.

"If planted on land inclined to be wet, or on bottom-land, it should be planted on beds as high as possible, and the middle furrow should be kept open to drain off the surplus water, so that the beds may have warmth and dryness, so essential to the cotton plant. In a short climate for cotton it should be planted on beds as high as potato ridges, and kept so in the cultivation by keeping the middle furrow well open, which will increase the warmth of the land fully one degree, causing it to mature earlier.—The land should be plowed as shallow as possible, with sweeps set very skimming to prevent the cotton from making too much weed, and shedding its first fruit, which should be secured if possible.

"In all light, loose and sandy soils, cotton should be cultivated with sweeps very skimming, or light harrows, stirring the ground as shallow as possible, but frequently, as the breaking of the young roots or feeders is almost certain to cause the cotton to shed a portion of its first fruit, which ought to be secured to mature a good crop before early frost. Stiff lands should be plowed once only, after planting, and then cultivated as above directed. This variety of cotton must be topped.

"On thin and unmanured upland, it should be topped by the 20th July, manured upland the 1st of August, and rich bottom about the 10th of August, as too early topping of bottom land will cause it to sucker too much. If strong land, it puts out side-branches at the ground, which ought to be topped also. This cotton should be left one fourth thicker in the drill than other cotton, and the rows a little closer."

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

1.—MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

PROFESSOR GEORGE SHUCKRATH thus continues his notes for the Review:

The first portion of Montgomery, east of the Range Line, was laid out about 1817, by Andrew Dexter, Esq., and about the same time, west of the Range Line, by the Alabama Company, 12 or 13 years afterward; and still farther west of the Range Line, by Edward Harpick, Esq., and Henry Goldthwaite, Esq., the latter subsequently Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama. Other portions of the city were laid out by George Whitman, Esq., General John Scott, P. H. Clayton, Esq., and others.

The present population of the city is between 9,000 and 10,000 inhabitants. The valuation of the real estate is now about five millions of dollars. Number of bales of cotton shipped from this city this season, is, up to this date, over 80,000,

and the receipts will probably reach, by the close of the season, 100,000 bales. The capitol is located on elevated ground, in the eastern part of the city, on Capitol-Hill, and was laid out, and left for that purpose, by the proprietor, Andrew Dexter, Esq., above-named. This edifice is of brick, and stuccoed. The view from the upper part of the building is very extensive over the surrounding country.

There are many handsome private residences, built of brick, and several of them very expensive and magnificent.

It contains one Protestant Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, one Methodist Protestant, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist Church, and filled with able and faithful ministers, and also one Jewish Synagogue Room.

This is the residence of the Bishop of the Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

There is a goodly number of private and public schools for the education of youth, under the superintendence of accomplished and intelligent instructors.

The only chartered banks in the city, are the Central Bank of Alabama, and the Bank of Montgomery, both of well-established reputation throughout the country. The Montgomery Insurance Company, the Southern Insurance Company, are chartered institutions, doing banking business on sound principles.

There are several private banking-houses, as: Henley & Co., Josiah Morris, and S. Ciolom & Co., with large capitals, and doing an extensive business, on strict and honest principles, following my own motto of experience:

"Honesty is the best policy!"

"The future uncovers the hidden depth of the past."

In this city are three first class hotels: the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery Hall, and Madison House. It is my pleasure, however, to spend my time always at the first, whose proprietors, Messrs. Watt, Lanier & Co., are gentlemen well known throughout the United States, for comfortable accommodations and good fare.

In this capital there are three newspaper establishments, *The Montgomery Advertiser*, *The Confederation*, and *The Montgomery Mail*, whose editors are scholars, and obliging gentlemen.

About eight months of the year, navigation for large steamboats is good on the Alabama River, on which the city is situated, and the balance of the year navigation is sufficient for small boats.

The capital is also connected by the Montgomery and Westpoint Railroad with Westpoint, and by a branch from Opelika with Columbus, Geo. The Alabama and Florida Railroad will connect Montgomery with Pensacola, and is finished from the capital to a point distant 36 miles, near Greenville, Butler co. The balance of the road is nearly all graded, and will probably be completed to Pensacola in the year 1860.

The inhabitants of this metropolis, as well as of the whole state, are, as far as I have had opportunity to judge, citizens of liberal, hospitable, intelligent and obliging character; and I deeply regret the briefness of my visit. The merchants here seem to do a brisk business, and are noted for their energy, devotedness and perseverance in their business transactions.

2.—MOBILE, ALABAMA.

HAVING left Montgomery on Friday afternoon, in that splendid steamer *St. Nicholas*, under the command of Captain Jesse G. Cox, I was greatly gratified to find her one of the most comfortable and convenient boats upon which I have ever been. The captain and his officers are distinguished for their courteous attentions to their passengers, and all the arrangements of the boat are of the most elegant order. The cabin is 175 feet in length and 16 feet wide, and the state-rooms fitted up in the best style. It is almost like being in a drawing-room to glide along in these floating palaces, compared to the rough and disagreeable manner of travelling in former times.

The Alabama River is distinguished by many associations of an historical character. We passed along by the old Indian Ground, which lies in Lowndes county; then we saw the scene of the Canoe Fight, and afterward passed near

the spot so celebrated for the sanguinary massacres of Fort Mimms, all of which are described in that beautiful and intelligent work of Judge A. B. Meek, published last year, entitled, *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History*.

The city of Mobile is very interesting in an historical point of view. You are aware that it was the first seat of Colonel Patton in the Southwest. Bienville and his companions were here some ten years before New-Orleans was established. The first settlement at this point was in 1711. New-Orleans was not founded until 1721. Nearly all vestiges of the old French inhabitants have passed away, but we observe memorials of them in the names of the streets of the town, such as Dauphin, Royal, Conti, St. Michael, &c., &c.

The population of Mobile is about 30,000. Business prospects are very flourishing in Mobile at this time. The inhabitants seem to have lost all recollection of the yellow fever of last summer, and are rushing in commercial and financial speculations with the greatest avidity.

This city has been of late much excited by the filibuster movements toward Nicaragua. General William Walker has made it his headquarters, and is still here. Thousands of hearts here are throbbing with anxiety for his success, as it is believed that the establishment of Anglo-Saxon rule in Nicaragua will add to the commercial prosperity of the South and the extension and safety of our peculiar institutions.

The receipts of cotton since the 1st of September, exceed 300,000 bales, and will reach 600,000 bales for the season.

Mobile may well be proud of her literary institutions. She is doing more than any other city in the South for common school education. The Baton Academy furnishes 1,000 pupils annually with the elements of knowledge, free of charge.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is in a very prosperous condition. This great enterprise, which is to connect the waters of the Gulf with those of the Ohio, is completed, with the exception of a brief section in Northern Mississippi and Tennessee, which will cost for its completion only \$700,000. This sum, it is confidently believed, will soon be raised upon the bonds of the company.

The Mobilians are justly proud of their famous Battle House. It is unquestionably one of the best hotels in the South. The proprietors, Messrs. Chamberlain & Darling, are the very models of landlords, keeping constantly in view the convenience and welfare of their guests. The table is provided with all the luxuries and delicacies that can be found in any of the first-class establishments of our country.

I could talk to you for hours on the other interesting characteristics of Mobile, but my sketch is already sufficiently extended.

3.—MISSISSIPPI, AND HER EARLY HISTORY.

We are rejoiced to perceive that the Historical Society of Mississippi, recently organized, are in earnest in their labors, and we incorporate with pleasure the circular they have sent us. A similar society in Louisiana has been absorbed by the Academy of Sciences as one of its chapters. Our REVIEW has published many of its results, and will still continue to do so, and extend its pages also to kindred societies at the South:

As Mississippians, we have, apart from our common heritage in the great Republic, a history of our own, replete with interest and instruction, and among the fathers of our State were men whose names and characters may each be dwelt upon with patriotic pride. Nor can we accept the alternative, that those who are now reaping where they once sowed, those who are the favored occupants of the fair land which they explored and settled when it was yet a wilderness, are a thankless race, or forgetful of those to whom they owe their goodly heritage.

It is not in Mississippi that State feeling and State pride are wanting. It is not here that men who have served us well are forgotten because they are dead. No! the hearts of our people are true, and their memories faithful; and we are well assured they only need to be reminded that what is engraven in the memories and the hearts of the present generation, should have also a permanent record.

for generations yet unborn. There may have been neglect, but not indifference; and now that the opportunity is afforded them of discharging this sacred duty, the earnest appeal that the materials which elucidate our early history may not be suffered to perish, but be gathered and gained with filial care, will not be in vain. Let us, fellow-citizens, preserve from oblivion, now while we may, the names and deeds of the hardy pioneers who laid the foundation of our noble State, and of all those who by their wisdom and their valor have since contributed to its welfare and renown. Already much has been lost. The first settlers are all gone, and their immediate descendants are rapidly passing away. Unless they are now secured, the authentic history of our State will soon be beyond our reach. The mementoes of the Indian occupants of our soil are scattered over the whole State with none to gather them. The extinct Natchez tribe has come to be regarded as almost a myth. The notices of European expeditions, commencing with De Soto's in 1542, and of European settlements, commencing with La Salle in 1681, are very obscure. The influence of the French and Spanish *regimes* upon our early history is almost unknown, and the very annals of our territorial government are in danger of being lost. And is it not then time, high time, that this work should be entered upon and prosecuted with the utmost vigor? Should not all who can, lend us their aid in the collecting of interesting facts derived from original and authentic sources—thus contributing to our history what else will remain unwritten? And while we offer a safe depository for whatever relates to the olden men and the olden times, as well as to contemporaneous history, may we not hope that a spirit of research will be awakened throughout our borders, which will leave as little as possible of our origin and progress to future conjecture? States much younger than our own, and far inferior to ours in historic interest, have already made great advancement in this work. Wisconsin in particular, though, as a State, thirty-one years younger than Mississippi, has set us an example of enlightened and patriotic interest well worthy of our imitation. Her Legislature has had the wisdom and liberality to make an annual appropriation to her Historical Society, through which great and lasting benefits have already been secured. In three years the Society has collected a valuable historical library of 3,000 volumes, exclusive of a greater number of pamphlets, with many unbound documents and files of newspapers and periodicals—to say nothing of its cabinet, and the gallery of portraits of its pioneers and early public men. It also publishes annually, a large volume of valuable reports and collections. We invoke our fellow-citizens to aid us in doing likewise. We cordially invite them to become members of the Society, by the annual payment of one dollar, or life-members, by the single payment of twenty dollars. We ask for contributions and endowments; indeed, for whatever may facilitate the purposes of our organization, and perpetuate the honorable memories of the past.

The particular objects of collection desired by the Society are as follows:

1. Manuscript statements and narratives of pioneer settlers—old letters and journals relative to the early history and settlement of Mississippi; biographical notices of eminent citizens, deceased, and facts illustrative of our Indian tribes, their history, characteristics, sketches of their prominent chiefs, orators and warriors, together with contributions of Indian implements, dress, ornaments and curiosities.
2. Files of newspapers, books, pamphlets, college catalogues, minutes of ecclesiastical conventions, conferences and synods, and other publications relating to this State, and to the territory of which it once formed a part.
3. Drawings and descriptions of our ancient mounds and fortifications, their size, representation and locality, together with information respecting any ancient coins, or other curiosities found in Mississippi.
4. Indian geographical names of streams and localities in this State, with their signification.
5. Books of all kinds, and especially such as relate to American history, travels and biography in general, and the Southwest in particular, family genealogies, old magazines, pamphlets, maps, historical manuscripts, autographs of distinguished names, coins, medals, paintings, portraits, statuary and engravings.
6. We solicit from historical societies and other learned bodies, that interchange of books and other materials, by which the usefulness of institutions of this nature is so essentially enhanced.

7. The Society particularly begs the favor and compliment of authors and publishers, to present, with their autographs, copies of their respective works for its library.

8. Editors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, and reviews, will confer a lasting favor on the society, by contributing their publications regularly for its library—or, at least, such numbers as may contain articles bearing upon Mississippi history, biography, geography, or antiquities; all which will be carefully preserved for binding.

WM. CRUSE CRANE,
L. H. MILLIKEN,
THOMAS J. WHARTON.

Jackson, Nov. 26, 1858.

N. B.—Subscriptions and donations of money should be forwarded to Wirt Adams, Esq., Treasurer, Jackson.

Any articles designed for the Society, may be sent directly to the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, B. W. Saunders, Esq., Jackson, or they may be deposited with the officers of the Society, or with either of the following named gentlemen:

Giles M. Hillyer, Natchez; James Roach, Esq., Vicksburgh; Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, Bay St. Louis; Hon. Beverly Matthews, Columbus; Rev. J. H. Ingraham, Holly Springs; Col. J. H. Horne, Wayne county.

4.—STATISTICS OF ARKANSAS.

THE aggregate population of the fifty-three counties, on the first day of January, 1858, was 325,429, of which 131,197 were free white males; 113,113 free white females; 80,395 slaves, and 734 free persons of color. The lands cultivated in the year 1857 were 317,680 acres in cotton, and the production 172,692 bales; 970,354 acres in grain, and the production 16,880,962 bushels of corn, 1,139,096 bushels of wheat, and 2,035,730 bushels of oats. By the auditor's report, it appears that there were in the State of Arkansas, for the year 1858, besides other property, 60,249 slaves, 360 saw-mills, 104 tan-yards, 56 distilleries, 2,212 pleasure carriages, 64,198 horses, 23,103 mules, 1,001 jacks and jennies, 191,692 neat cattle, \$1,841,802 in goods, wares and merchandise, \$1,086,055 money loaned at interest, \$49,669 invested in steamboats, \$220,177 in gold watches and jewelry, \$60,044 invested in manufactories; and that the total value of the property taxed in the State, for the year 1858, is \$99,872,248.

The increase of the taxable property of this State, for the four years, from 1852 to 1856, was \$27,857,965; and during the last two years, the increase of the taxable property of the State has been \$29,115,203—demonstrating that the taxable property of the State has increased, during the last six years, \$57,973,168; and that more than half of that increase was during the last two years. The whole value of property taxed in the State, for the year 1852, was \$42,900,080; being \$14,073,088, less than half of what it amounts to for the year 1858.

5.—GREAT FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES—1857-'58.

THE following statement shows the number of fires occurring during each month of the past year, with the loss resulting:

	No. of Fires.	Loss, 1858.	Ditto, 1857.
January.....	36	\$1,892,000	\$1,000,000
February.....	30	1,223,000	2,030,000
March.....	30	856,000	1,783,000
April.....	19	795,000	1,720,000
May.....	17	1,109,000	859,000
June.....	16	825,000	953,000
July.....	27	832,000	1,602,000
August.....	21	773,000	551,000
September.....	17	785,000	1,025,000
October.....	19	1,926,000	1,320,000
November.....	16	557,000	1,110,000
December.....	12	481,000	549,000
	261	12,054,000	14,502,000

In the above list all losses less than \$10,000 are omitted.

EDITORIAL MISCELLANY.

We are indebted to L. W. Spratt, of South Carolina, for a copy of his very able remarks made in the Legislature of South Carolina upon the re-opening of the slave trade, and although we cannot publish fully, shall at an early day extract liberally from them. Mr. Spratt was almost the first to open the discussion of this very important subject to the South, and he has pursued it ever since with an ability and zeal seldom if ever surpassed. It must be a source of gratification to him to find how wide and general has been the interest excited.

R. Thomassy, Hydraulic Engineer, who has removed to Louisiana, sends us a paper upon our Levee System as interpreted by that of Holland, and we will publish it hereafter. This subject of hydraulic engineering should be regarded as of first importance in Louisiana.

The following works were received from the house of D. Appleton & Co., New-York, and will be noticed fully in our next:

The Ministry of Life,
Bertram Noel,
Cornell's School Grammar.

Will publishers take notice, that books intended for the Review should be sent through New-Orleans booksellers.

The next Southern Convention is to be held at Vicksburgh, Miss., in May, 1859, and the press of that State have already taken the subject in hand, as will be seen by the following extract:

"As there will be a large number of visitors in our city at that time, and many distinguished gentlemen, we submit that it would not be too early for our city authorities and citizens to take some steps toward accommodating the body, as well as the members likely to be present."

We are indebted to the publishers, J. H. Colton & Co., of New-York, for a copy of their *General Atlas of the World*, in two large volumes. It contains 170 maps and plans, and 161 letter-press

pages. The work has been reduced to the low price of \$15, and the publishers have also issued a Cabinet Atlas, which is intermediate between the General and the School Atlas. It is embraced in one volume, royal quarto, with 113 steel plate maps and 600 wood cuts.

"An atlas, embracing all the new features of modern geography, and divested of the errors of past ages, has for many years been wanting to complete the library of American geographical literature. None of the other works of a like character, however praiseworthy they may have been in their day and generation, and however altered to adapt them to present circumstances, have been able to exhibit a moiety of the collected knowledge of the present time. It is only by entirely new drawings and descriptions that the subject could be faithfully portrayed."

The editor of the Southern Intelligencer, published at Austin, Texas, has written a reply to the able article of Mr. Delony, which we recently published, in advocacy of the slave trade, and has desired its appearance in the Review. We have not the space for that purpose at present, but incorporate willingly one portion of his remarks:

"Mr. Delony's calculation is, that in 1860 the cotton crop of the world will fall short of the demand 1,300,000 bales, requiring 350,000 additional negro laborers. To supply these, Delony would reopen the African slave trade, while De Cordova would import European laborers into Texas. The gentlemen, however, differ widely as to the uncultivated lands in the other cotton States. De Cordova thinks there are none; Delony can employ 100,000 additional African laborers in Louisiana, and leave the forests still unblazed. He does not propose less than 100,000 new Africans in each of the eight cotton States; and yet he admits that the 100,000, at the African importers' prices, \$300 each, would cost thirty millions of dollars, requiring two hundred and forty millions of dollars for the eight cotton States, employing 1,300 vessels of 300 tons each, making two regular trips a year. It would take two full crops of 3,500,000 bales of cotton, at fifty dollars per bale, to pay for the 800,000 negroes. And as these would more than double all the negroes ever imported into the United States, what would be the result a century hence? De Cordova's notions of importing white laborers are still more absurd.

"Mr. Delony is alarmed at the small numbers of slave-owners proper. Like the writer in the *North British Review*, he finds the whole number of slave-owners, in 1850, were

347,525; of this number, 68,820 held but one slave each; and 105,683 held under five slaves each; showing that 170,503 slave-owners held but 385,869 slaves, while 173,022 held the balance—2,818,444. To diffuse the ownership more generally, he would reduce the price by increasing the quantity, by foreign imports; and he would exempt at least one from debt to every family. But the writer himself shows a rapid importation to be impossible. And should he exempt every negro in the land, few men would be so dishonest as to own them when pressed down by debt. The homestead exemption in Texas proves this.

"But suppose the capital of the world should be employed to bring negroes from Africa until prices should average \$250 instead of \$500, as is now the case? The prices would then be higher than they were twenty-five years ago; and yet the desire to own them now is much greater than when they were cheap—upon the principle that purchasers are much more abundant when an article is high, than low—that gold is less valuable—enlightenment greater, and, consequently, mental laborers scarcer.

"Another result would be, that the selling value of the 6,000,000 would be no greater than our present 3,000,000, consequently the labor would be worth no more with double the mouths to feed. The South would thus only continue to enrich the North and West in a compound ratio, and to impoverish their own section. As we increased our demand for provisions, they would increase their supply of white laborers. Their immigrants would bring along an importation of capital, with them and sinews equal to the negroes. Every importation could add whatever of fortune the European brings from the old world; and every five would count five in the Federal basis, while our five would cost \$1,500, and count but three. The disparity of the representation in the sections would thus increase. Whereas, if for want of slave labor there should really be a deficiency in cotton and sugar, as these certainly will be in stock, then the men of the North and West will transfer their capital to the South, buy lands and negroes at high figures, and work them too.

"We are aware that arguments of this kind are liable to misconception, and that it is dangerous to say that every white laboring man is not a negro. Our intense Southern men really believe that the only salvation of the South is the exhausting all our capital in importing negroes, in order to increase our own population, and supply the world's market; and that by all means, we should discourage foreign immigration. In their arguments for the present they lose sight of the past and of the great future. Nearly all agree that the profits of the planters are smaller than any other investment of capital; and that when the staples are low he gets in debt every year. They cannot surround themselves with comforts, and luxuries, and the advantages of education, like other men. They consequently thoughtlessly go North for amusements, to educate their children for their supplies and their literature. They thus build up the wealth and importance of other sections. They give too little mental employment to their own sons. And yet they complain of the constant stealing away of power and wealth. The remedy is not in the opening of the African slave trade, however much may be done by expanding our Union southward. We must invest more capital in internal improvements, manufactures, publishing houses, colleges, schools, the arts, mat-

ters of taste, and the embellishments and endearments of home. We must teach Southern agriculture as a science, and give additional value to our labor. By rendering living easy we add to the ratio of increase. In this way we may establish a Southern independence, which will check the reckless minds who know not the value of our productions.

While the election of Mr. Chesnut to the U. S. Senate in South Carolina, and the speeches of Mr. Hammond, have been regarded as an evident letting down of that State from the positions previously occupied by her, the *Inaugural Speech of Governor Gist* still smacks of the old nullification days. He says:

"It is to be hoped that no occasion will arise requiring the State to call upon her sons for the defence of her rights and her institutions—that our enemies at the North will learn wisdom from the past, and permit us to quietly manage our own affairs in our own way—that our friends at the North, by the power of argument and the force of truth, will be able (if not to convince the deluded fanatic) to satisfy the minds of the intelligent and patriotic of the justice of our cause and the honesty of our ends, and thus avert the dangers with which we are threatened. Lost, however, these hopes should prove fallacious—and I believe they will—let us endeavor to harmonize among ourselves by tolerating differences of opinion where no question of principle is involved—encouraging those in the rear to quicken their pace, by pointing out to them the dangers that threaten us, and urging them to come to the rescue. And if some of our people, with bosoms overflowing with patriotic zeal and love of country, and indignant at the wrongs inflicted without provocation on their own sunny land, should venture beyond the bounds of a cold, calculating policy, we should pardon something to the spirit of liberty."

"We should not only endeavor to unite the State, but the entire South, so that when we can no longer retain our places as equals in the confederacy, we will be prepared to form a more perfect union, under the style and title of the United States South.

Thanks to the author, Dr. Robert W. Gibbes, Jr., for a copy of the report relating to *Births, Marriages, and Deaths in South Carolina, for 1857*, which will be noticed fully hereafter. Dr. Meigs, of Philadelphia, will also receive thanks for a pamphlet, entitled "*Hints to Craniographers.*"

The death of two of our most distinguished contributors and warm personal friends casts a dark shadow in our way. Col. James Gadsden, recent minister to Mexico, and long an eminent citizen of South Carolina, has descended the narrow portals of the grave. In 1845 he visited with us the Western country as delegate from Charleston to the Memphis Convention. We remember his large and liberal views, and his control-

ling influence in that body. Few men have better served their country than James Gadsden. Peace to his ashes! The Hon. H. Bry, of Ouachita, is also gone. At the ripe age of 78 he has been called from among us. Louisiana may well mourn one of her most honored sons. He filled many high positions, and filled them well. Says a notice before us:

"Even his recreations and exercise were conducive to general improvement: these were mostly in his garden and green-houses. His knowledge of botany and horticulture, with his industry in collecting plants and trees most likely to thrive in that climate and soil, have served to beautify the residences and render fruitful the orchards of his fellow-citizens around Monroe, by diffusing a similar taste and affording the opportunity to indulge it.

"He attracted to that distant and then almost unknown region, men of intelligence and worth, by the accurate and ample descriptions he gave of its advantages, through the leading journals of the country.

"During the last quarter of a century he has had the patriotic satisfaction of seeing a dozen of thriving parishes and communities grow up in Northern Louisiana, carved out of the wilderness he settled, extending from the Mississippi to the limit of Texas, and knowing that he greatly contributed to this result."

A correspondent in Maryland proposes to us an enterprise, which we submit for the attention of the capitalists of the South and of the country, and shall be glad to correspond with any one who may desire it, and to take part in any organization which may prove to be practicable. The property referred to is held under an act of incorporation of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and is admirably situated, in juxtaposition to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and Chesapeake canal. There is a river front of 2,000 feet. On the property there is, says our correspondent, "as great a water-power as that at Lowell, and, in every respect, it is better situated, especially to command the Southern market. This power has been rendered available by the construction of a permanent dam and capacious race-way. On the construction of these works, a large flouring mill and other improvements, a larger sum has been expended than is asked for the whole property, as not more than a fifth of its value, in view of the application of a small additional capital, is now asked for it.

"Forty-two thousand dollars will be taken for the whole real estate, payable one fifth cash, one fifth first next March, and the remaining three fifths in four, eight, and twelve months after the said

first of March. The payments to carry interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. It is, in truth, an immense speculation.

"I am very desirous to join in the purchase to the extent of one fifth."

Edward N. Dickerson, civil engineer, who surveyed the property several years ago, and reported upon it, among other things said:

"In surveying all the great and decided natural and artificial advantages of Weverton, I felt astonished at the supineness and neglect which have permitted them, so long, to remain unimproved. The elements of millions of wealth are there, and no effort is made to draw one dollar from the immense store. Lowell, with but a few of the advantages, and they in an inferior degree, has advanced from a common farm to a flourishing city in twenty years, and now is only checked by the exhaustion of its water-power. Paterson, and Trenton, and Fall River, and numerous other places, which are mere pigmies compared with your giant power, and with, perhaps, but a tithe of your very superior advantages, have all excelled you in the pursuit of wealth and in the great benefits which they have conferred upon their respective communities; and even steam, with its train of danger, expense, and trouble, is earning money in places where there is no water-power, and, indeed, where there are but few of the other advantages you possess. Many insignificant rivulets, in the Eastern States, are impressed into service, and the revolutions of their diminutive wheels is a reproach to you."

The State of Mississippi is acting in the most praiseworthy manner in the promotion of her *Agricultural Bureau*, and if the other States of the South would act in the same spirit, we should soon have an end of the national farce, enacted at Washington City, under the guise of "Agricultural Report and Seed Distribution," and the barefaced impudence of a recent Convocation, at the expense of the Government, in that place, would not have been tolerated. The parties in this movement, under the lead of one D. J. Brown, a clerk in the Patent Office, without an idea of practical agriculture, were mainly employes of the Government and hangers-on at the national capital, as ignorant of agricultural science as the clerk himself. We agree altogether with the "States" and the "Delta," in their expressions of surprise that such men as the Hon. Jacob Thompson and Mr. Holt would countenance or permit this charlatanism. Our purpose, however, is with the *Agricultural Bureau of Mississippi*. A directory of five gentlemen has been appointed, and the Legislature has appropriated \$2,000 for the improvement of the Fair grounds, and \$1,500 per

annum forever to be expended in premiums and seeds.

We are indebted to the author, Dr. Barton, for a copy of the third edition of his work on the *Cause and Prevention of Yellow Fever*, and have in course of preparation an article in review of some of its interesting facts and statistics, which must be delayed until next month.

In the advertising department of the Review will be found the card of Messrs. Jenks & Son, of Bridesburg. In response to their Cotton Gins a friend writes us:

"The many improvements and inventions they have made in the machinery built by them, have deservedly placed the name of this firm in the first rank of American manufacturers, and attained for them a reputation second to none in this country. Our object in this article is more particularly to invite the attention of Southern cotton-planters to the description of the improved Cotton Gin built by this firm. Without fully endorsing the representations made of the great merit of this invention, we are confident that (if they are well founded in truth) it will effect a complete revolution in the cotton-growing regions of the South, and prove of incalculable advantage to the planter. Among others, one of the peculiar merits claimed for this gin, consists in the fact that it matters not *how trashy* the cotton may be gathered, nor what quantity of sticks, stems, 'blasted bolls,' &c., is placed in the breast of the gin, as the cylinder rejects all extraneous matter, and receives nothing but the lint. This fact alone especially commends the gin to the attention of the planter, as more cotton is grown than can be gathered by the number of hands; and the production by the use of this gin, over any other now in use (as is confidently asserted by the Messrs. Jenks), will be increased fully one third, from the fact that the cotton need not be picked with so much care as that intended for the saw gin, enabling the same number of hands to pick at least one third more, by picking it trashy. The value of the cotton is also enhanced from 1 to 1½ cents per pound, the gin not napping it in the least, and preserving a more uniform length of staple than the saw gin. It is almost superfluous to attempt to point out to a Southern cotton-planter the immense superiority and value of such a gin over any other extant. The Messrs. Jenks have a gin running at Vicksburg, Miss.; and, from their well-known reputation and ability, we are satisfied that it will be to the interest of cotton-planters to investigate its merits."

The following numbers of the Review remain very scarce, and will be purchased at subscription price at the New-Orleans office. They may be sent by mail:

1846: January, February, March, April, May, July, September.

1847: January, March, May, and June.

1849: August.

1850: September.

1851: February and June.

1856: January.

1858: January.

We have a few sets of the New Series of the Review, handsomely bound in ten volumes, for which the price will be \$35, delivered in any of the Southern cities or towns.

Subscribers would do well to complete their sets or volumes.

It would give us pleasure, and increase the usefulness of the Review, if we could furnish in it a monthly record of Southern plantations offered for sale or exchange, and our charges would be moderate, viz.: For one insertion of ten lines, \$2, and for a greater space in proportion; for three insertions, \$5. As the Review circulates extensively in all the Southern and Middle States, this might be an important medium of communication with purchasers.

The following estate, beautifully situated upon the Potomac, is offered for sale by the Editor of the Review. It furnishes one of the best "gentleman's country-seats." It contains 160 acres of land for wheat, grass, or gardening, and is situated in the county of Alexandria, Va., three miles from the city of Washington, and about the same distance from the city of Alexandria, possessing a large and commodious shipping port. The Washington and Alexandria turnpike, a railroad and canal, pass through the premises, and afford it the easiest communication with the two cities, and all other parts of the Union. The dwelling-house is a new frame house, containing twelve commodious rooms and a kitchen. The out-buildings are all new and frame, and consist of two store-rooms and a summer kitchen, with a large cellar under them—a barn, a stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c. There are on the premises several excellent springs, and near the house a brass pump. The tract bordering on the Potomac river, has a fine fishing shore, and a splendid view on the river, with the purest air—126 acres of it are under cultivation, and the rest is woodland—oak, walnut, and hickory. The place has also a strong water-power sufficient for a large mill or factory. Terms: one third of the consideration cash down—the balance to be paid in such instalments as may suit the convenience of the purchaser—to be secured on the premises.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

Or, Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron,

Having successfully passed the ordeal to which new discoveries in the *Materia Medica* are subjected, must now be received as an established medicine.

ITS EFFICACY IN

CURING DYSPEPSIA,

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, AND
CONSUMPTIVE TENDENCIES, DISORDERED STATE OF THE
BLOOD, BOILS, SCURVY, THE PROSTRATING EFFECTS OF
LEAD OR MERCURY, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL
DISEASES WHICH REQUIRE A TONIC AND
ALTERATIVE MEDICINE, IS BEYOND
QUESTION.



The proofs of its efficacy are so numerous, so well authenticated, and of such peculiar character, that sufferers cannot reasonably hesitate to receive the proffered aid.

The Peruvian Syrup does not profess to be a cure-all, but its range is extensive, because many diseases, apparently unlike, are intimately related, and proceeding from one cause, may be cured by one remedy.

The class of diseases for which the Syrup provides a cure, is precisely that which has so often baffled the highest order of medical skill. The facts are tangible, the witnesses accessible, and the safety and efficacy of the Syrup incontrovertible.

The Peruvian Syrup, by its wonderful effects on the *Liver*, either wholly removes, or radically cures CHILLS AND FEVER.

Those who may wish for an opinion from disinterested persons respecting the character of the Syrup, cannot fail to be satisfied with the following, among numerous testimonials, in the hands of the Agents. The signatures are those of gentlemen well known in the community, and of the highest respectability.

CARD.

The undersigned having experienced the beneficial effects of the "Peruvian Syrup," do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

From our own experience, as well as from the testimony of others, whose intelligence and integrity are altogether unquestionable, we have no doubt of its efficacy in cases of Incipient Diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Neuralgia, &c. Indeed its effects would be incredible, but from the high character of those who have witnessed them, and have volunteered their testimony, as we do ours, to its restorative power.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT,
THOMAS A. DEXTER,
S. H. KENDALL, M. D.,
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JAMES C. DUNN,
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It is well known that the medicinal effect of Protoxide of Iron is lost by even a very brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.

In the Peruvian Syrup this desirable point is attained by COMBINATION IN A WAY BEFORE UNKNOWN; and this solution may replace all the proto-carbonates citrates, and tartrates of the *Materia Medica*.

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Feb-1y

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**LIQUORS, IN BONDED WAREHOUSES,
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AMERICAN LIQUORS.—Included in which we guarantee the finest and largest stock of Old Rye Whiskey in the United States. "Baker," "Martin," No Plus Ultra, XXXXX, 1847, "do., XXXX, 1851," "Extra Superior, XXX," "Superior, XX," "Monongahela, X," Domestic Brandy, Gin, Pure Spirits, Tuscaloosa Extra Rectified Whiskey, Bitters, Imitation Wine, Ginger, Raspberry, Lavender, and Wild Cherry Brandy. All guaranteed to be unsurpassed and to give satisfaction, or be taken back.

COGNAC BRANDY.—Otard, Hennessy, Pinet, Martel, &c.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.—Seignette, Pellevoisin, Durand & Co.

HOLLAND GIN.—Grape, Crown, Imperial, Pear, &c.

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The Lowest Cash Prices will be accepted, or the most liberal terms on Credit to approved parties.

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Jan-1y

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BLACK WRITING INK

MANUFACTORY,

MORE THAN FORTY YEARS ESTABLISHED.

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Blue, Red, Carmine, Copying Ink, and Ink Powder,

Is for sale by the manufacturers in Boston, and also by Wholesale and Retail Stationers and Booksellers everywhere. Notice the following testimonial:

"From experiments instituted by me, in 1855 and 1856, and repeated within the past six months, I am fully satisfied that Maynard & Noyes' Writing Ink is entitled to the pre-eminence it has always sustained for *legibility*, and *permanence of color*."

"JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

"New-York, May 11, 1859."

Jan-1y

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IMITATION ENGLISH BODY, R. R. CAR. ENGINE (for Locomotives,) ELASTIC COACH BODY, IMPERIAL COACH BODY, WHITE COACH BODY, No. 1 COACH, ENAMEL LEATHER, (for Carriage Tops.)

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EXTRA POLISHING, (for Pianos,) No. 1 POLISHING, FINE FLOWING, WHITE COPAL, (for Chamber Sets,) DAMMAR, EXTRA FURNITURE, SHELLAC, BLACK WALNUT STAIN, ZINC DRIER.

BABCOOK'S IRON LACQUER.

Our Varnishes are put up in Extra Packages which are charged at cost.

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This Institution is open for the reception of persons affected with diseases of the Eye. The building is new, the rooms large and airy. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of patients.

Wards devoted to the treatment of Slaves, with Eye affections.

A competent Physician resides in the house.

TERMS.

Whites, from \$2 00 to \$5 00 per day.
Negroes, 1 00 "

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SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING CO.,

AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT,

NO. 39 MURRAY-STREET, NEW-YORK.

C. E. LATIMER, Agent Sales Department.

**Overcoats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests,
Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c.,**

Of great variety and most desirable styles.

These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam, will always retain their shape, and, in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any other styles of Clothing—as all who test them must admit.

Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

"New-York, August 27, 1858."

"SIR: Previous to the sailing of the Niagara, on her late expedition to assist in laying down the great Atlantic Telegraph Cable, I furnished myself with a suit of your Seamless Clothing, and during that expedition gave them an impartial testing, and have no hesitation in saying that they were the most serviceable suit I ever owned—being not only warm, and impenetrable to the cold, but they are all that one needs for all kinds of weather, and they both look and wear well. During my stay in England, I visited the mining districts in their rainy season, and so much was your coat admired, that one of the largest firms engaged in mining, requested me to get you to forward them, by the first steamer for Southampton, fifty of your coats for their own use.

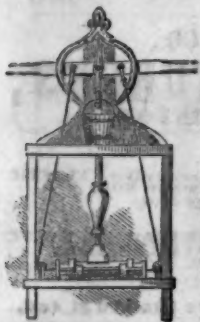
"You are at liberty to use this as you may see fit, as I have the coat, &c., to show after the service they have rendered me.

"Your obedient servant, &c.,

"H. P. LESLIE, U. S. Navy."

Mr. C. E. LATIMER, Sales Agent for Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company, 39 Murray-street, New-York.

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This recently invented PUMP stands without a rival! It is made of wrought and cast iron, works by hand and lever power IN ALL DEPTHS UNDER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET. It is simple, powerful, durable, cheap—varying from \$20 to \$80—and can be used with iron, rubber, or lead pipe; will not freeze; raises from ten to fifty gallons per minute, and is

Warranted in every particular.

As may be seen in cut, rods extend from lever to bottom, where they are attached to short, rivet-linked chains, which pass around pulleys, and fasten to the pistons, causing a perfectly regular motion in and out, making it a

"DOUBLE ACTING FORCE PUMP."

driving the water up through the air-chamber and pipe to the top, either perpendicularly or up inclined planes.

Drawings and full particulars sent free.

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Proprietors of the U. S. Galvanizing Works and Penn Treaty Steam Sheet Iron Rolling Mill.

Manufacturers of the AMERICAN GALVANIZED SHEET IRON CHARCOAL BLOOM; best Refined and Common Sheet and Flue Iron; have constantly on hand, at their Warehouse, a full assortment of Galvanized Sheet Iron; Galvanized Hoop, Rod, and Band Iron; Galvanized Nails, Spikes, Wire, Rivets, &c.; Galvanized, Corrugated, and Plain Roofing Iron; Galvanic Protected and Painted Roofing Iron. Also, Sheet Iron, coated with Polaux Patent Metallic Alloys, warranted to stand the action of Acid, and Solder with Rosin; Charcoal Bloom; best Refined and Common Black Sheet Iron—all numbers, from W. G., 10 to 29, inclusive, up to 36 inches wide, and made to pattern.

All kinds of Wrought and Cast Iron Galvanized to order.

Orders taken for Iron Truss, Frame, and Plain Roofs, or Corrugated, or Plain Iron.

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made from material prepared from that portion of the Wheat which is most nutritious and healthful.

It is estimated that one pound contains as much nutriment as two pounds of bread, as it is usually baked.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS

are of small size, over ninety to the pound, and baked dry. They are delightful to the taste, and one of the best Crackers ever produced for family use.

FOR LUNCH,

and with Oysters, they are unequalled.

We ask every mother to procure WING'S FARINA CRACKERS for her children. They are far superior to many of the preparations usually given to them, being decidedly more healthful and nourishing, and as they dissolve readily in the mouth, are always eaten with a fine zest.

Ladies and gentlemen will find them unsurpassable for their

FINE FLAVOR AND PLEASANT TASTE.

Delicate ladies, and all persons whose habits are more or less sedentary, will find WING'S CRACKERS most excellent.

For Professional Gentlemen, Bankers, Merchants, and Clerks, they may be used for LUNCH with great advantage in maintaining a healthful regularity of the system.

Teachers and scholars in schools, generally, will find them very agreeable.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are a most valuable article for travellers in the cars; or on shipboard, at sea, they are one of the very best things that can be eaten.

The use of them is becoming widely extended, and, in order to guard against deception,

EACH CRACKER IS STAMPED WITH THE NAME OF "A. WING."

There are no other Crackers manufactured in the United States like these, or known as true Farina Crackers.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best Family Grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of
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This Tea Pot has been tested by scientific men of this City, and is found to be as represented.

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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT,

CAN BE

CURED BY INHALATION,

Which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs, through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but, in the third stage, it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows, that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly, the quiver of Death has no arrow so fatal as consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful, and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure for Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs, is to prevent the free admission of air into the air-cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then, surely, it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the Lungs, than from those administered through the stomach. The patient will always find the Lungs free, and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus, inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain. Inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system, when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin, a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air. Is this not positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared, and judiciously administered through the Lungs, should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years practice many thousands, suffering from diseases of the Lungs and Throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that Consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of Consumption is original, and founded on long experience, and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate Consumption, and apply the proper remedies—rarely being mistaken, even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the Lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

MEDICINES, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States and Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the Lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

. All letters asking advice must contain a postage-stamp. Address

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A speedy and permanent cure for Hemorrhoids, either internal or external, never known to fail.

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For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri. References to gentlemen in this city, in whose families some member thereof has been cured.

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Superior to any other in use for Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Liniments are used. It is the best in use for Horses. Galls are cured without taking the animal from work.

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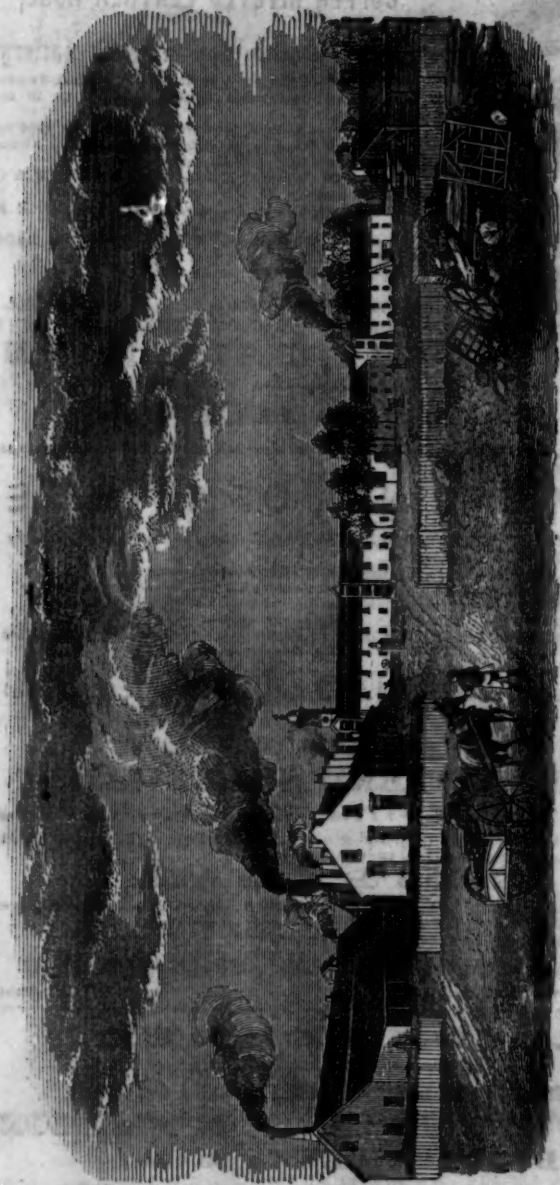
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ARE SIMPLY REQUESTED TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING NOTICE.

PERUVIAN and other Guanos have been largely used in the States for fertilizing purposes, and while it is conceded that they are excellent for the PROMOTION of Crops, it must not be forgotten that they DO NOT IMPART PERSISTENT fertility to the soil, but are constantly FORCING all NATURAL productiveness there may be FROM the land WITHOUT CONTRIBUTION in return.

There is now offered to the agriculturist a purely National Compost, and one that can be entirely relied upon AS REPRESENTED. The component parts of this Fertilizer are, GREEN SAND MARL, FISH, and pure ANIMAL BONE, three UNRIVALLED and IMPORTANT agents, each in itself extensively used, separately. These are chemically mixed to RETAIN for the soil, for future availableness, all the Ammonia not needed or taken by the plants and cereals.

A letter from Dr. Deck, together with his analysis, are found below :

"The selection and proportion of ingredients in the 'NATIONAL FERTILIZER' render it equal to the best Peruvian Guano, at a far less cost, while its effects are much more persistent.

"For crops of corn, and cereals generally, the combination of Phosphates, Alkalies, and Soluble Silicates, will exert great influence in quickening and sustaining the same, while for grasses, clovers, and bulbous plants, the Ammonia and Potash are indispensable to stimulate and place them beyond the reach of insects.

"In numerous analyses I have made of natural and artificial manures, I find none superior to this in theory, and I doubt not that practical application will sustain it.

ISAIAH DECK, M. D., Agricultural and Analytical Chemist."

Analytical Laboratory, and Office of Consulting Chemistry and Mining Geology,

18 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK. August 6th, 1858.

I have carefully analyzed a sample of the "NATIONAL FERTILIZER," and find it to contain:

Moisture.....	8.00	Soluble Silica combined with Pot-	
Nitrogenous Organic Matter....	20.50	ash and Soda.....	40.35
Mixed Phosphates.....	12.25	Insoluble Silica.....	18.00
Potash and Soda.....	9.00		
Sulphate of Lime.....	7.50		100.00
Carbonate of Lime.....	2.25		
Oxide of Iron and Alumina.....	2.15	Proportion of Available Ammonia	5.75
		Soluble in Water.....	21.00

"ISAIAH DECK, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

The following letter is from Dr. Deck also:

"Since the above Analysis has been recorded, I have visited the works of the Company, at Highlands, N. J., and am bound to express my satisfaction at the systematic process carried on to produce this invaluable Fertilizer.

"The deposit of Green Marl on their property, which forms the basis of the Fertilizer, appears very uniform and of enormous extent. This I had previously satisfied myself upon, during the Geological Survey of New-Jersey, which I occasionally accompanied.

"The supply of fish for the ammoniacal and organic material of the Fertilizer is unlimited; and the general process of manipulation and incorporating this with the other valuable ingredients—Phosphates and Alkalies—leaves nothing to be desired, and ought to produce a perfect manure.

"Samples taken from the various heaps, in different stages of manufacture, prove its general richness; while those from the bulk, ready for sale, were of the same character as the sample analyzed.

"August 11, 1858."

"ISAIAH DECK, M. D.

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R. R. R.—Radway's Regulators will cure, effectively and speedily, Costiveness, Indigestion, Painter's Cholic, Lead Diseases, Inflammation of the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Heart and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Small Pox, Fevers, Measles, etc. etc. Whenever the system is out of order, or the blood impure, a dose of Radway's Regulators will restore it to regularity, and purify and cleanse the blood. No female should be without them.

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The most Simple, Durable, Powerful and Cheapest Pump in use, either for Wells, Factories, Steamboats, Vessels, Mines, &c.

We are now using West's Improved Pump, after trying two other kinds, to force water into the upper story of our Banking House, and we find it answers the purpose much better than any we have tried.

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Office of the Muscan Hair Co., Harlem, Nov. 14th, 1857.—Messrs. A. W. GAY & Co.—Gents: We are pleased with West's Improved Pump we had of you for our Factory, and that after the unsuccessful trial of others. It costs less, works easier, and needs less repair than any other within our knowledge. It has now been in use over a year, pumping alternately from well and cesspool, clean and dirty water, having a pipe from each, and has cost nothing for repair, never even been choked.

SAM'L BARKER, Pres.
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New York, Nov. 11th, 1857.—Messrs. A. W. GAY & Co.—I have in use four of your pumps, and find them equal to the recommendation. One of "West's Improved" is worked by wind power, forcing water to an elevation of about one hundred feet, and to the distance of nearly one thousand feet. I believe the Pump capable of performing all that your advertisement states, and I don't hesitate to add my testimony of its efficiency to the numerous recommendations in your possession.

W. B. DINSMORE, (of Adams & Co.)

New York, Nov., 1857.—We are using three of West's Improved Pumps at our Alcohol and Camphene Distillery in this city, and can recommend them as easy to work and powerful in action. I prefer them to all others.

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IN A DEEP WELL.—I can confidently recommend it as the best on my farm, and that is saying much in its favor, as I have several that I thought unexceptionable.

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ON SHIPS.—I would rather use your Pumps, as I consider them best.

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The proprietor has been a number of years in the Marble business, and finding, some years since, a desire on the part of the public for a better display in the Monumental Art, he determined that they should be gratified, and directed his attention to an improvement in that department, and he is happy to say that, with the aid of steam machinery (the most of his own invention), he has realized his most sanguine expectations. He has also procured the aid of the first architects of this country, as well as native and foreign ornamental sculptors, for the purpose of furnishing original designs, which have received the approval of a discerning public, both for their beauty of style and cheapness of execution.

Having one of the largest STEAM MARBLE WORKS in the country, he offers his services for the manufacture of Mantels, Monuments, Mosaic Floors, and all other kinds of Marble Work, in a style of the greatest perfection, at the lowest charges, feeling confident that he can complete all orders with punctuality, and satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

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oct-1y

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OPPOSITE THE GIRARD HOUSE.

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(OPPOSITE NEW ORLEANS.)

Iron foundry and manufacturers of steam engines, sugar mills, vacuum pans, cotton presses, saw mills, draining machines, and machinery of every description. Iron and brass castings made to order. Steamboat, cotton press, railroad, and plantation work, executed with care and the utmost despatch. Metallic and composition packing for steam cylinders, of all kinds, made to order at the shortest notice. Grate bars of various patterns and styles; stirrups, flange bolts, &c., constantly on hand. Iron fronts and builders' castings furnished with despatch, and in the best possible style; and boiler work of every description.

These works are located on the river bank, and have an excellent wharf belonging to them, for the accommodation of steamboats and vessels. They are close to the depot of the Opelousas Railroad, the track of which connects with the works. June-ly

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

PRENTISS

WASHING AND SCOURING SOLUTION.

MANUFACTURED FROM SOLUBLE GLASS.—PATENTED JUNE 23, 1850.

This important discovery has just been patented by the United States, and it is now confidently recommended to manufacturers, housekeepers, and others. It is a labor-saving preparation, and costs less than half of any other article known for cleansing purposes. While it cleanses, whitens, and purifies Cotton, Linen, and Woolen Goods, of every description, it will not injure the most delicate fabric. Certificates of its value have been given by some of the leading manufacturers of the country, as well as by many reliable housekeepers and citizens. Printers will discover that the Solution alluded to will cleanse their type more readily than the old system of using Potash.—Manufactured by the Patentee, and for sale by

15-dec

SAMUEL GRANT, Jr., & CO., 130 S. Water-St., Philadelphia.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKEY,



A desire to lessen the consumption of impure spirits, knowing their injurious effects on the constitution, has induced the offering to the public of an article, which the analysis of Professor CHILTON, Analytical Chemist, of New-York, and Messrs. BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, of Philadelphia, proves beyond all question to be the most pure, and consequently least injurious spirit ever offered the American public.

Certificate of James R. Chilton.

"I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKEY, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of Whiskey."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

NEW-YORK, September 3d, 1853.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9th, 1853.

"DEAR SIR: We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKEY which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the poisonous substance known as Fossil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the Whiskeys in general use."

Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

"To CHAS. WHARTON, Jr., No. 23 South Front-street Philadelphia."

oct

EASTWICK BROTHERS, STEAM SUGAR REFINERS,

No. 221 Vine-street, Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of Double Refined Loaf, Hard Crushed, Coarse and Fine Pulverized, Soft Crushed Sugars, and Steam Refined Syrup. apl-ly

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Northeast corner of Fourth and Race streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

Importers and Manufacturers of Paints, Window and Plate Glass, &c., &c.,

Invite the attention of the Southern trade to their large stock of
DESIRABLE GOODS.

We are the Sole Agents in Philadelphia for the sale of the celebrated FRENCH PLATE GLASS, from the "COMPAGNIE DE FLOREFFE." Also, Agents for the celebrated French and American Zinc Paints.

At our Steam Paint Mill, we manufacture White Lead, Red Lead, and every variety of Paints, and offer them dry and ground in oil. Likewise, Varnishes, Putty, &c. apl-ly

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HENRY F. NIEMANN,

327 South Water-street, Philadelphia.

Clarified Cider Vinegar, White Wine Vinegar, Champagne Cider, warranted to meet the approbation of the purchaser. Barrels in good shipping order. apl-ly

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Of Iron Fronts, Verandas, Balconies, Railings, Building and Ornamental Iron Work generally; with Stoves, Parlor Grates, Ranges, Hot Air and Hot Water Furnaces, Apparatus for heating with steam or hot water.

Public or private buildings furnished to order. Orders received at 24 Light-street, Baltimore, Md. ap

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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

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SELPHO'S ANGLESEY LEG,



With his newly invented Patent Elastic Joint (Selpho's last and best improvement), by means of which the foot accommodates itself to uneven ground, closely imitating the side motion of the natural ankle joint, and affording great ease to the wearer. Patented May, 1856 and 1857.

Also, Selpho's ARTIFICIAL HAND; a new and useful substitute for a lost Hand, so arranged that the wearer can open and shut the fingers, &c.

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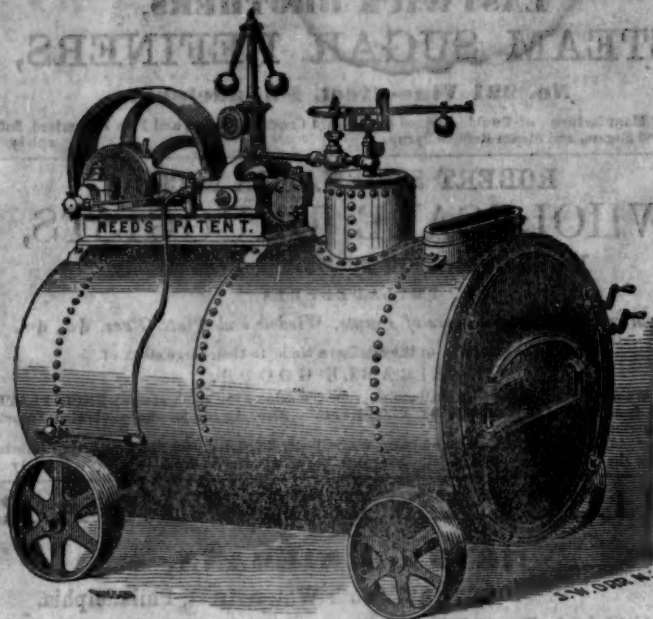
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,

oct-ly

380 CHESTNUT-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.



REED'S Patent Steam Engines.

These Engines have been used four years, during which time over three hundred of them have been built, thus proving them to be the most simple, durable and economical ever constructed, and for portable or stationary power, superior to all others. They were exhibited at the Palace of Industry, Paris, in 1855, and commanded the attention and admiration of the first Engineers of Europe, who, having tested them, pronounced the result a gain of twenty per cent. over all others, and awarded the first prize to the inventor.

This saving is obtained partly by reducing the working parts to less than half the ordinary number, dispensing with those pieces causing the most friction, viz.: the cross-heads, slides, connecting rod, eccentrics, rock shafts, &c., thereby requiring much less attention, oil, and repairs. The greatest saving, however, is effected by letting the steam in both sides the cylinder at the same time, which doubles the access and egress to and from the cylinder, and avoids all lateral pressure of steam (positive necessities to power and economy in all Steam Engines).

For portable purposes these Engines are placed upon an improved tubular boiler, making a large fire surface, in the strongest and most compact form, very economical in the consumption of fuel, safe and easy to manage by those who are not experienced in operating Steam Engines. The whole is mounted on wheels, with pipes attached, and tested with steam at a high pressure, before leaving the shop, thereby obviating the expense of employing a mechanic to set them up or run them.

Having devoted fifteen years in constructing and adapting steam power to the various purposes for which it is used, such as Sawing, Grinding, Planing, Hoisting, Thrashing, Pumping, Cotton Ginning, Coffee Roasting, Printing, &c., &c., we have not only been convinced of the necessity of a compact, simple, durable, economical, and safe steam power, but also of furnishing, complete, with our Engines, such Mills, Machinery, &c., as may be required for these purposes.

Parties wishing anything in this line may address the inventor without any hesitation, as he will be most willing to answer any inquiries.

Second-hand Engines taken in exchange, bought and sold at fair valuations. The very best Machinery of all kinds furnished at short notice.

For further particulars address

JOHN A. REED,

No. 172 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

The United States Mail Steamers Arago, 2,500 tons, D. Lines, Commander Fulton, 2,500 tons J. A. Wotton, Commander; will leave New-York, Havre, and Southampton, in the year 1859 on the following days:

1858.			1858.			1858.		
LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE HAVRE.			LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON.		
Arago, Saturday,	June 20th	Fulton,	Arago, Tuesday,	June 29th	Fulton, Wednesday,	Arago, Wednesday,	June 30th	Fulton,
Fulton, "	July 24th	Arago, "	Arago, "	July 27th	Arago, "	Arago, "	July 28th	Fulton,
Arago, "	Aug. 21st	Fulton, "	Arago, "	Aug. 24th	Arago, "	Arago, "	Aug. 25th	Fulton,
Fulton, "	Sept. 18th	Arago, "	Arago, "	Sept. 21st	Arago, "	Arago, "	Sept. 22d	Fulton,
Arago, "	Oct. 16th	Fulton, "	Arago, "	Oct. 19th	Arago, "	Arago, "	Oct. 20th	Fulton,
Fulton, "	Nov. 13th	Arago, "	Arago, "	Nov. 16th	Arago, "	Arago, "	Nov. 17th	Fulton,
Arago, "	Dec. 11th	Fulton, "	Arago, "	Dec. 14th	Arago, "	Arago, "	Dec. 15th	Fulton,
1859.			1859.			1859.		
Fulton, Saturday,	Jan. 8th	Arago, Tuesday,	Jan. 11th	Arago, Wednesday,	Jan. 13th	Fulton, Wednesday,	Jan. 13th	Fulton,
Arago, "	Feb. 5th	Fulton, "	Feb. 8th	Arago, "	Feb. 9th	Arago, "	Feb. 9th	Fulton,
Fulton, "	March 5th	Arago, "	Mar. 8th	Arago, "	March 9th	Arago, "	March 9th	Fulton,
Arago, "	April 2d	Fulton, "	Apr. 5th	Arago, "	April 6th	Arago, "	April 6th	Fulton,
Fulton, "	April 30th	Arago, "	May 3d	Arago, "	May 4th	Arago, "	May 4th	Fulton,
Arago, "	May 28th	Fulton, "	May 31st	Arago, "	June 1st	Arago, "	June 1st	Fulton,
		Arago, "	June 28th	Arago, "	June 29th	Arago, "	June 29th	Fulton,

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery, to insure safety and speed; the ships have five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision, or stranding, water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

From New-York to Southampton or Havre, 1st cabin..... \$130

" " " " 2d " 75

From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st " 700 frs.

" " " " 2d " 350 frs.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense. Specie delivered in London. No passage secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, 7 Broadway,
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CROSEY & CO., Southampton.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO., Paris.

A WEEKLY MEDICAL PERIODICAL IN PHILADELPHIA:

"The Medical and Surgical Reporter," PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

S. W. Butler, M. D., Editor and Proprietor. W. B. Atkinson, M. D., Associate Editor.

As a Monthly, the *Reporter* has been long and favorably known to the profession. In its Weekly form, which began with a new series and volume on the 1st October, 1858, it will continue to be an independent, unexpunged or legitimate medicine. Being unembarrassed by no outside connections, its aim will be to uphold the interests of the medical profession, especially in its organized capacity, without fear or favor.

The *Reporter* will contain weekly reports of special lectures, Hospital Clinics, Medical Societies, Debates, Original Communications, Book Notices, Editorials, Correspondence, *Parasites*, and much and foreign, Medical News, etc., etc., its plan being much the same as that of the weekly medical journals which are so popular in Europe. It will contain sixteen royal octavo pages of practical reading matter each week, (the page being larger than that of *Harpers Monthly*), making it probably the cheapest medical journal published in this or any other country.

TERMS: \$2.00 per annum, or \$1.00 for four months.—The *Reporter* is sent only to those who pay in advance.

Advertisements.—As the circulation of the *Reporter* reaches every part of the country, and is daily extending, it offers an excellent medium for advertisements intended to reach the practical physician.

Vol. 1. Address the Editors, Philadelphia, Pa.

JANNEY'S HOTEL, Columbian, S. C.

This HOTEL has been thoroughly repaired, renovated, and a new wing erected, with a large and commodious DINING ROOM, fitted out in modern style, all of which is handsomely finished and FURNISHED, making it one of the most desirable Hotels in the city.

January, 1859.

JAMES C. JANNEY.

W. P. HOOD.

Thirty-Eight First Premiums !

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This is the largest and oldest MANUFACTORY in America—having been established in 1823. Since which time we have made and sold 20,200 PIANOS; and we have received, as Testimonials of their Superiority over all others, 15 Gold, 19 Silver, and 4 Bronze Medals.

Manufactory and Warerooms, Tremont-Street, Boston.

Branch Houses—694 Broadway, New-York, and 1307 Chestnut-Street, Philadelphia.

507-37

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THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR
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FOR

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARKS, BALCONIES, CEMETERY
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ALSO,

VERANDAHS, IRON STAIRS, DOORS, SETTEES, CHAIRS, STATUES, FOUNTAINS,
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ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL IRON WORK,

Having the largest Assortment of Patterns and the greatest facilities for manufacturing this kind of work. Persons can depend on being suited. Orders promptly attended to. Articles boxed carefully, to carry to any part of the Union.

Persons wishing to make selections, by addressing the subscriber, stating what class of work they want, will have Portfolios of Design sent to them.

W. P. HOOD.

Ridge Avenue and Broad-Street, Philadelphia.

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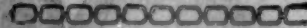
WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines.

OFFICE, 343 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.



This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

New Style Machine, \$50.

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*. They are the favorites for families.—*Times*. They have no rival.—*Scientific American*. Works more uniformly than the hand.—*Herald*. Do the work of ten ordinary sewers.—*Jour. Com.* Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal*. An almost perfect instrument.—*Evening Post*. The Machine, for family use.—*Advocate and Journal*. Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent*. We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—*Evang.* Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer*. The best ever invented.—*Christian Inquirer*. In looking for the best, see these.—*Examiner*. Admirably adapted for family use.—*Chronicle*. Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher*. We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intel.* Worthy of the highest award.—*Sabbath Recorder*. A benefaction of the age.—*Putnam's Monthly*. Magical in operation.—*Mrs. Stephens' Monthly*. Beyond all question, the machines.—*Life Illustrated*. The stitch cannot be unravelled.—*Am. Agricul.* They maintain the pre-eminence.—*Express*. Saves the time and health of ten women.—*W. Cure*. Our household is in ecstasies with it.—*Porter's Sp't*. Supply the fashionable world.—*News*. Are pre-eminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor*. One of our household gods.—*U. S. Journal*. Unrivalled in every quality.—*Day Book*. Pretty, useful, magical.—*Leslie's Gazette*. Have no equal for family use.—*Musical World*. A triumph of mechanical genius.—*N. Y. Journal*. Combine every requirement.—*Family Magazine*. Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize*. Are without a rival.—*Am. Phren. Journal*. We entirely prefer them.—*Mother's Journal*. We cannot tire in its praise.—*New-Yorker*.
august-lyr

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

Family Sewing-Machines.



495 Broadway, New-York.

18 Summer Street, Boston.

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58 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

Agencies in all the principal cities and villages in the United States.

A NEW STYLE—PRICE, \$60.

These Machines sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

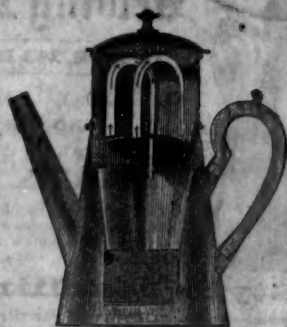
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Jan. 17

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Grover & Baker's is the best.—*Amer. Agriculturist*. To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.—*Tribune*. It is all that it claims to be.—*Independent*. It finishes its own work—others do not.—*Home Jour.* We give it the preference.—*American Hospital*. It needs to be seen to be appreciated.—*Phren. Jour.* Adapted for woollen, linen, or cotton.—*Amer. Month'y*. We like Grover & Baker's best.—*Ladies' Wreath*. "Which is the best?" Grover & Baker's.—*Dispatch*. Superior to all others.—*Mercury*. We have no hesitation in recommending it.—*Express*. It requires no re-spooling.—*Evangelist*. For family use they are unrivalled.—*Daily News*. They sew a seam that will not rip.—*Courier*. It performs nobly and expeditiously.—*Examiner*. Remarkable for firmness of seam.—*Gazette*. Adapted to all kinds of family sewing.—*Observer*. Best adapted for family use.—*Day Book*. We do not hesitate to recommend it.—*Chronicle*. It sews strongly, and does not rip.—*Life Illustrated*. The prince of inventions.—*Prot. Churchman*. It is woman's best friend.—*Weekly News*. We give our preference to Grover & Baker's.—*Student*. The most blessed invention.—*Mother's Magazine*. It makes pleasure of toil.—*Evening Post*. The favorite for family use.—*Brooklyn Star*. We highly appreciate their value.—*American Mus.* It sews a seam that will not rip.—*Wash. Union*. Cannot be too highly recommended.—*Tenn. Baptist*. Grover & Baker's is the best.—*Huntingdon Journal*. The best in use.—*Pittston Journal*. Not liable to get out of order.—*Westchester Jop.* The most convenient in use.—*Chicago News Letter*. The cheapest and best.—*Nation Whig*. The most successful invention.—*Binghamton Rep.* Is easily managed and understood.—*Fort Plains Rep.* Grover & Baker's is the best.—*Cohen's Democrat*. Has given entire satisfaction.—*Catskill Economist*. Grover & Baker's is easily managed.—*Fluch. Times*. Purchase a Grover & Baker.—*Albany Gazette*. Will do most beautiful sewing.—*Albany Dem.* It will not get out of order.—*Auburn American*. Commend us to Grover & Baker's.—*Springfield Nonp.* It is a deed of emancipation to woman.—*Elizabeth Jour.* Will do better sewing than by hand.—*Gowen's Courier*. Will do all the sewing of a family.—*Orange Palladium*.

THE "OLD DOMINION."



There is a State well known to Fame,
That every man admires,
The noblest of the "Old Thirteen,"
The State that "never tires."
The mother, she, of Presidents;
And it is our intention
To show that she has given birth,
Through genius and invention,
To something more than one who rules
The people of a nation,
That is, a boon to bless mankind
Throughout the vast creation.
One of the Old Dominion's sons,
Fond of his coffee, very,
Conceived a plan by which to get
The flavor from the berry;
And as we live in days of steam,
He thought he'd not eschew it,
To bring about what he desired;
Steam was the thing to do it.
A coffee pot he then did make,
On which he placed reliance;
In its construction, based upon
The principles of science.
He made it for a coffee pot
That would defy all scandal,
And then the "Old Dominion" he
Placed on it as a handle.
The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot"
'Twas christened at its birth,
And with this name was patented,
A boon for all the earth.
A priceless boon, that will conduce
To happiness and health,
And bless us through economy,
Which is the road to wealth.
This fact is fixed, and it may be
Proved to a demonstration;
And that it may be understood,
We'll give an explanation.

In all old-fashioned coffee pots,
Soon as the coffee boils,
The fragrant berry of its sweet
The subtle steam despoils;
Then, laden with aroma, it
Escapes from lid and nose,
And with the coffee's virtues, all
Right up the chimney goes.
Insipid slops alone remain.
This simple fact revealing,
That steam has only left behind
What was not worth the stealing.
But in the "Old Dominion," steam
Is in its course arrested,
And of the sweets its has purloined
Is suddenly divested.
Athwart its path, set as a trap,
A reservoir is found,
And, laden with its stolen sweets,
The steam therein is drowned.
No fragrance, therefore, can escape;
No virtue can be wasted;
Two facts the "Old Dominion" proves
When once its coffee's tasted.
But try a cup, you'll find it will
Of choicest nectar savor—
A drink well worthy of the gods,
Delicious in its flavor.
Don't think that, if you lay aside
The pot you have been using,
And buy an "Old Dominion" pot,
You are your purse abusing.
It is not so; what you invest
Is far from being lost;
The coffee saved within a year
Will ten times pay the cost.
There's not a household using it
But holds to this opinion;
And, if you're wise, you'll go at once,
And buy an "Old Dominion."

The "OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT" is manufactured under the Patent for the United States, by

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,

Nos. 117 and 119 South Tenth-street, Philadelphia.

Also, manufacturers under the Patent of

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AND JARS,

AND THE

"OLD DOMINION" TEAPOT.

For sale by Dealers in Housekeeping Articles, and Storekeepers generally. Jan-3m

A. BRIDGES & Co.,
 MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
RAILROAD AND CAR FINDINGS,
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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LOCOMOTIVE AND HAND LANTERNS.—COTTON DUCK FOR CAR COVERS.—ENAMELED HEAD LININGS.
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 BRIDGE AND SHIP BOLTS; ALSO, IRON FORGINGS OF VARIOUS KINDS, ETC.

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FINE GROCERIES,

FOR THE

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HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GUNS,

SHOVELS, NAILS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

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R. B. CURRIER,
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ANY TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH COTTON ATTENDED TO.

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FANCY

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

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Goods received and returned by express.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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DEALER IN
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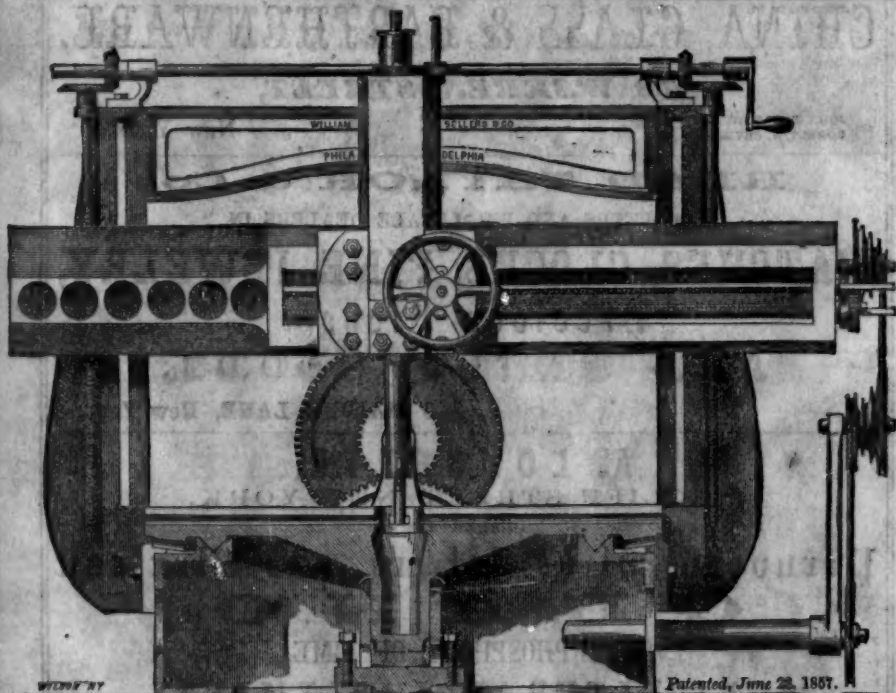
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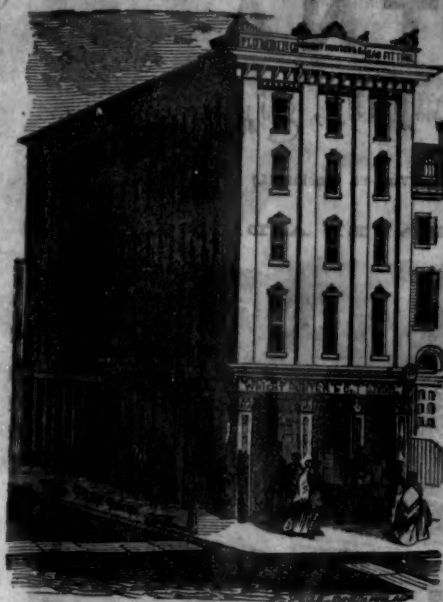
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Leave Raleigh.....	9 00 a. m.	Leave Baltimore.....	5 00 p. m.
Leave Weldon.....	2 00 p. m.	Leave Weldon.....	10 00 m. (day)
Arrive at New-York, by either Po-		Leave Raleigh.....	4 12 p. m.
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CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

To take effect on Georgia Railroad, December 28, 1857.

Leave Augusta.... 2 30 a. m., and 4 00 p. m.
Arrive at Atlanta... 11 36 a. m., and 1 04 a. m.
Leave Atlanta.... 12 00 a. m., and 10 00 a. m.
Arrive at Augusta. 8 54 a. m., and 7 00 p. m.

Sunday Trains, leaving Augusta 4 p. m. and Atlanta 12, night, discontinued. (The 2 30 a. m. Train from Augusta connects through to Memphis.)

Connects with South Carolina Railroad.

Arrive at Augusta. 1 00 a. m., and 2 30 p. m.
Leave Augusta.... 10 00 a. m., and 9 05 p. m.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Arrive at Atlanta... 11 22 p. m., and 9 53 a. m.
Leave Atlanta.... 1 45 a. m., and 12 30 p. m.

Atlanta and La Grange Railroad.

Arrive at Atlanta... 10 15 p. m., and 7 00 a. m.
Leave Atlanta.... 2 00 a. m., and 1 00 p. m.

Macon and Western Railroad.

Arrive at Atlanta... 8 20 a. m., and 5 30 p. m.
Leave Atlanta.... 12 00 p. m., and 12 Night.

sept-3m

Athens Branch—Sundays excepted.

Leave Augusta.... 2 30, Night.
Leave Atlanta.... 12 00, Night.
Arrive at Athens.... 10 30, Day.
Leave Athens.... 12 00, Night.
Arrive at Augusta.... 9 00, Morning.
Arrive at Atlanta.... 11 34, Morning.

Washington Branch—Daily Train—Sundays excepted.

Leave Augusta.... 2 30, Night.
Leave Atlanta.... 12 00, Night.
Arrive at Washington.... 7 35, Morning.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, an Extra Train leaves Washington at 1 45, Evening, and connects with the down Day Passenger Train from Atlanta, and returning to Washington at 5 45, Evening.

Warrenton Branch—Sundays excepted.

Leave Augusta.... 4 00, Evening.
Leave Atlanta.... 10 00, Morning.
Arrive at Warrenton.... 8 00, Evening.
Leave Warrenton.... 3 30, Evening.
Arrive at Augusta.... 7 00, Evening.
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Burnett's Cocoaaine

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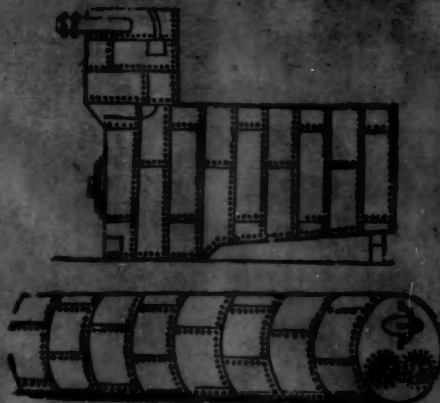
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